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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 16, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 60
Humidity " 75 " 53

January 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 67 " 48

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR:
Barometer 30.15.

7563 日三十月十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE KAISER'S "CONSCIENCE."

A New Pose by Wilhelm.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.
The Norddeutscher publishes a letter from the Kaiser, addressed to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and dated October 31, saying the enemy people have been kept in the war by lies and frauds because their rulers are without the moral courage to speak a peace word.
"It is necessary," continues the letter, "to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own and enemy people, who is indifferent to any wilful misrepresentation of his action, and who possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings. I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft Notes on these lines, submit them to me, and make all necessary arrangements without delay."

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT.

Found in Dutch Territorial Waters.

January 15, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Flushing says that a Dutch warship has brought in a German submarine, which was found in Dutch territorial waters.
The submarine will be interned.

Released After Investigation.

January 15, 6.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Flushing, the German submarine was released after investigation, and conducted outside territorial waters.

THE RUMANIAN INVASION.

Prospects of a Change for the Better.

January 15, 1.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Admiral Fournier, writing to the Matin on his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front, says that the Tsar told him that in a few weeks the situation in the Balkans will assume a different aspect.
Admiral Fournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered, and his progress stopped by cold and exhaustion, whilst his increasingly heavy losses will paralyse his efforts towards Salonica.

The Enemy Pressed Back.

January 15, 2.25 p.m.
A Russian wireless official message says:—The Rumanians attacked the heights in the region of the Kasino River, and, after violent bayonet fighting, threw back the enemy a verve to the south. The Russo-Rumanians repulsed an offensive in the same region and pressed back the enemy two verve to the south.
We withdrew slightly to the north in the Vedeni region, and repulsed with great losses several attacks north-east of Focani.

Strong Russo-Rumanian Attacks.

January 15, 5.20 p.m.
A wireless German official message says:—We repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks north of the Susita Valley.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

January 15, 5.10 p.m.
A French communique says:—In Macedonia bad weather has caused numerous floods. There have been heavy snowstorms. In the Lake Prespa region, the Italians repulsed an enemy attack, and a munition depot has been destroyed north of Armatas. There have been engagements, south of Lake Ochrida, particularly at Veliterna, where a Indo-Chinese detachment has been in action. Another detachment slightly progressed beyond Svets.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

"A New Punitive Expedition."

January 15, 4.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome quotes Austrian reports that important contingents of Austrian and Bavarian troops are concentrating at Innsbruck. They will be trained to mountain warfare, with a view to a "new punitive expedition" against Italy in the Trentino, in the spring.

Increased Artillery Fire.

January 15, 5.20 p.m.
An Italian official announcement says:—There was increased enemy artillery fire in the Carso region, to the east of Gorizia.

THE PRIZE COURT.

Awards to British Warships.

January 15, 4.50 p.m.
The Prize Court has awarded £5,250 to a number of British warships for the sinking of the German battleship Buecher, off the Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

January 15, 4.10 p.m.
A French communique says:—There has been fairly great artillery firing at Arras, and between the Aisne and Argonne.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

JAPANESE SOLDIER WINS MILITARY MEDAL.

A Private in the Middlesex Regiment.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.
His Majesty the King has consented to present the Military Medal to a Japanese soldier—Private Obara, of the Middlesex Regiment, who is in hospital at Edmonton, with seventy wounds. Private Obara joined the Sikhs in India at the outbreak of the war and was afterwards transferred to the Middlesex Regiment. He was formerly a journalist in Tokyo.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.
The following vessels have been sunk:—Steamers: Beaufort and Brentwood (British), Vistfold (Norwegian) and Evangelos (Greek). Sailing ship: Ruby (Russian).

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

January 15, 2.35 p.m.
A Mesopotamia official message says:—We progressed eastward and westward of Kut-el-Amara and, except for a small area north-eastwards of Kut-el-Amara the whole of the right bank east of Shat-el-Hai has been cleared.

GENERAL BOTHA AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

January 15, 10.05 p.m.
It is officially stated that, since urgent affairs prevent General Botha's leaving South Africa, the Imperial Government has acceded to the Union Government's request for his release from the South East African command at the earliest possible moment, in order that he may be enabled to represent South Africa at the War Conference.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH.

Washington, January 15.
It is expected that the State Department will make a statement explaining Mr. Gerard's speech which he made at the banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, with the object of allaying German feeling. The official version agrees with that published by the Press.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

Petrograd, January 15.
The reactionary ex-minister M. Stchegoloff has been appointed President of the Council of Empire.
A number of retirements and fresh appointments to the Council replaces the Progressive by an Extreme Right majority.

CHEKIANG IN DISMAY.

Protest Against Rule by Outsiders.

We are informed on good authority that there is no truth in the rumour that General Yang Shao-eh is sending two battalions of his troops to Chekiang. Indeed no troops are being moved in that direction at present. Quite recently General Chen and Col. Tasc went to Hangchow. They returned to Shanghai last evening.
Our Hangchow correspondent, writing on January 5, says:—There were several thousands at the public meeting yesterday in the Theatre to protest against Yang and Chi coming as Military and Civil Governors. The performance was quite in keeping with the theatre and most amusing. While I was there the speeches were heated in spite of the intense cold, and there was more perspiration than inspiration.
After the excited speakers had had their say and the steam let off, deputies were appointed to proceed to Peking and Nanking, and telegrams were drafted to be sent to the President and Vice-President to the effect that Chekiang since the revolution had always preserved peace, and if Northerners were sent here now, it would be most inconvenient, dangerous in fact, and a great

pity because of a small quarrel between the Military and Police which had now been amicably settled and would not occur again; and asking that the Edict ordering Yang and Chi be withdrawn at once.
Chinese papers give the following account of this meeting. As the theatre is a large one, the number of persons attending must have exceeded 4,000, as both the upper and the ground floors were packed to the full. After the Chairman had explained the purpose of the meeting, several speeches were made. Their general tenor was to the effect that the trouble was a trifling one arising from a small misunderstanding between the troops and the police, which did not at all justify the suppression of both the military and civil governors of Chekiang by the Central Government; that hitherto as Chekiang had been governed by Chekiang men, who naturally had the welfare of their native towns and home folk always at heart, much suffering and bloodshed were averted during the stirring times of revolution and rebellion; that if the Chekiang people were unable to protect their own province against the intrusion by strangers, they would also be impotent to protect the country as a whole; that the admission of outsiders as governors would be a fatal mistake, as on the trail of the strangers, northern troops would follow; and that to avoid bloodshed which would surely result

from quarrels between northern and Chekiang troops, Chekiang should first ask the Government to rescind its orders on this subject, and that soon.
Many dark hints were thrown out that should the Government prove adamant to their prayer, there were many other ways and means, which it would be impossible to make public at present, to make the Government more reasonable.
As is usual in such cases, after the meeting telegrams were freely despatched to all influential quarters and in the names of all influential bodies or persons.
General Yang, who is a native of Anhui, is a graduate of the famous Peiyang Military Academy. At the time of the establishment of the Republic he was Commissioner for the defence of Songkiang and came into greater prominence in the early part of last year when, following the assassination of Admiral Tseng Jueheng in November, 1915, he was appointed Military Governor of Shanghai and Songkiang. He fully justified his appointment by the manner in which he handled his troops during the crisis in December when the attempt was made to seize the cruiser Osho-ho and by the good order he maintained in the Shanghai district during the exciting times which followed the declaration by Chekiang of independence. It will be remembered that soon after the declaration of independence he moved his troops to the boundary of Chekiang and succeeded

in maintaining that peace which was at times seriously threatened. It is consequently hoped, by many who view with favour his appointment, that the present agitation, which is being engineered by displaced officials in Chekiang will not influence the Central Government in its policy lest that should mean the revival of dissensions among the Chekiang officials which could not but have an unfavourable effect upon commercial and political conditions in Shanghai.
On the other hand the appointment of the two men named—H.E. Tai Yach-san is a brother of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu—would mean that the Chekiang authorities would be in close touch with the Vice-President, Feng Kue-chang, a fact which should conduce to the maintenance of order and prosperity in the province and this vicinity.
N. O. Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

NEWS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

Paris, January 15.
There has been the customary cannonade south of the Somme and in the region of Verdun. Enemy reconnaissances to the south of Berry-au-bac were repulsed.

RUSSIAN CONFIDENCE.

Petrograd, January 15.
On the Russian New Year's Day, the newspapers were full of military and political reviews and greetings to the Allies.
There was a note of confident anticipation of a decisive victory in 1917.
The frankness and dignity of the Allies' reply to President Wilson is contrasted with the Austro-German running amok among facts.
There is much amused comment on the German reference to the Boers, as the Russians have been most impressed with the success of the British policy in South Africa. The "Novoye Vremya" says paper guarantees are useless in the case of Germany: her rapacious claws must be cut.

GERMAN RULE IN RUMANIA.

Amsterdam, January 15.
It is officially announced from Berlin that neutral representatives left Bukharest on January 13, at the request of the German authorities, on the ground that there was no room for diplomatic activities.

BULGARIAN GENERALISSIMO'S APPEAL.

Amsterdam, January 15.
A telegram from Sofia states that Generalissimo Jekoff in an Army Order announces the rejection of the peace offers by "our insatiable enemies." He relies on the bravery and endurance of the troops to accomplish the holy task of the unification of Bulgaria.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

London, January 15.
The text of the Belgian reply to President Wilson has been published.
It says that the latter seems to believe that the objects of the belligerents are identical. The example of Belgium proves the contrary. Belgium has never entertained desires of conquest, and the barbarity with which Germany is treating the Belgians does not indicate that she will guarantee the future rights of weak nations, whom she has not ceased to trample under foot.
Belgium welcomes and relies on the assurance of the United States to co-operate after the war in measures to protect small nations from violence and oppression. If ever a country were justified in saying it was fighting to defend its existence it is Belgium. She was forced to fight or submit to disgrace. She passionately desires that the unprecedented sufferings of her population might be ended, but she can only accept a peace assuring reparation and security for the future. The generous assistance of the American people justifies the hope that the United States will echo the demand of the Entente for the restoration of Belgium to a place among civilised nations.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

JAPANESE NAVAL EXPLOSION.

Four Hundred Casualties.

London, Jan. 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is estimated that 400 casualties were caused through an explosion in the magazine of the battle cruiser Isewaka while she was anchored in harbour at Yokosuka.

INTERESTING BIRTH.

London, January 15.
Mrs. Austen Chamberlain has given birth to a son.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

U.S. CRUISER ASHORE.

London, January 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Eureka says the first-class cruiser Milwaukee has gone ashore in a fog, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. This will be a loss of seven million dollars (gold).

CAPTURING RIVAL TRADE.

An Example In Surrey.

At Ashted, not very far down in Surrey, there was opened a factory in which provision is made for turning out three million feet of cinematograph film stock each week. The company responsible, a private one, is the British Film Stock Company, and it is based at "the time is not far distant when England will not be dependent upon America for any of the constituents of film stock, and when the films shown in the cinema houses of this country will be, from raw material to exhibited film, all British." If this were achieved it would mean the keeping in this country of about 70 per cent. of a very large amount which now goes abroad annually, and this factory is the biggest in existence for the purpose. Incidentally, too, the venture is a useful menace to Germany, which finds her best market for films and materials in America, and it is encouraging to note that the Ashted works are fully equipped in every detail with appliances of British manufacture. The production of the base on which the picture film is put for use is at present almost exclusively American industry, a dry atmosphere being essential to the process, but it was stated at the Cramshaw works that there may be a great revolution in this respect and that in the change there will be an important saving of processes and consequently of expense. It was added, too, that there need be no longer any fears as to the supply of film chemicals running out because only Germany has them. The British manufacturer, making good use of the assistance that has been given to him, is now in the market with the needed materials, and extension of the home industry is all that is needed to meet our requirements. And here is a curious thing. There was somewhere down in the country an English controlled and financed factory doing business on a moderate scale. A big importing firm came along and simply wiped it out, buying and then closing it. Now, on that very ground, there is an entirely British factory of several times the capacity of the one extinguished.

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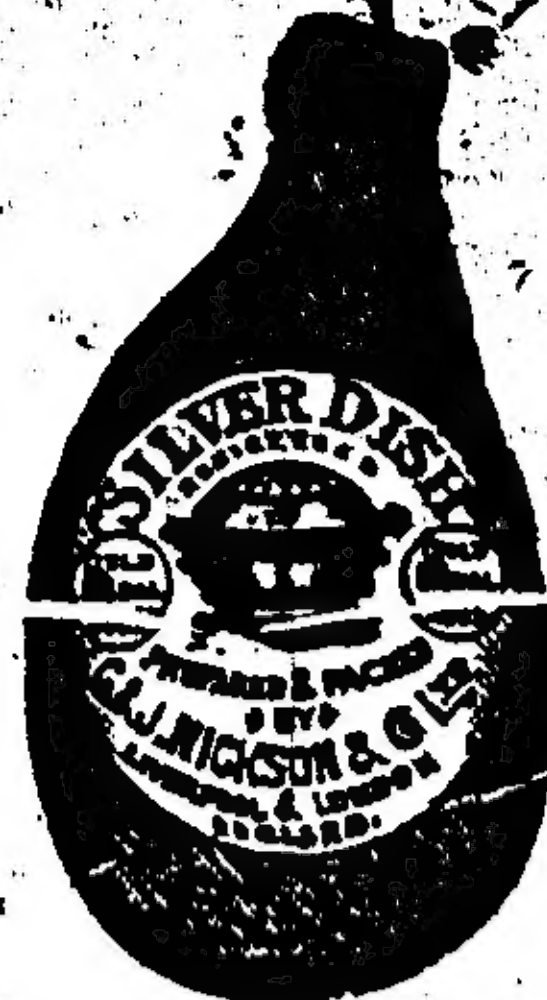
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Telegraphic Address: "TERMETEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

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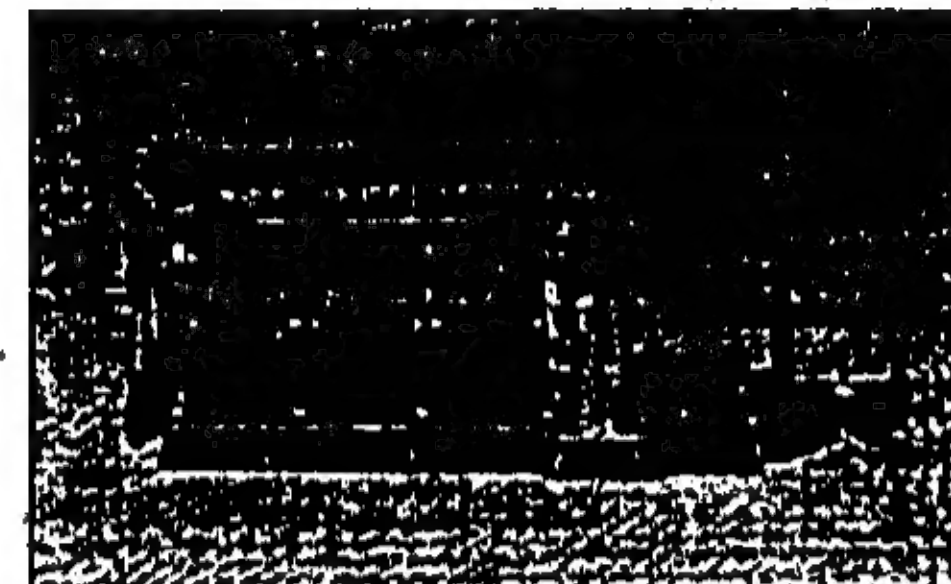


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GENERAL NEWS.

Now in the Army.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the Socialist
ex-M.P. for the Colons Valley
division of Yorkshire, has enlisted
in the New Zealand forces.

Journalist Mentioned in
Despatches.

Capt. A. E. Wearne, Australia
Light Horse, formerly a
member of the staff of the N. O.
Daily News, and more recently
Bentley's Agent in Peking, has
been mentioned in despatches a
second time in connection with
operations in Egypt.

Bomb Attempt at Changsha.
Peking, Jan. 9.—An official
report from Changsha says that
on the night of the 6th a bomb
was thrown into the house of
Chang Chai, the Tachun's Chief
of Staff, who fortunately was ab-
sent. The culprit escaped. The
case is being investigated. The
situation is human as reported to
be generally peaceful, though
many rumours are being circu-
lated alleging that trouble is im-
pending. It is thought that the
bomb outrage is connected with
this campaign, which is being
conducted against the Tachun
Tan Yen-kai.

The Situation in Chekiang.
Peking, Jan. 8.—The settle-
ment of the troubles in Chekiang
is entirely in Marshal Feng Ku-
chang's hands. Owing to local
opposition, General Yang Shan-
teh will only take one regiment
of Northern troops to Hangchow
as a compromise. The Civil
Governor, Chi Yao-shan, will not
leave here before peace has been
perfectly restored in Chekiang,
or a Chekiang man has been
appointed to this post. The
Chekiang Citizens' Association
has telegraphed to the Govern-
ment, opposing the placing of
both military and civil powers in
the hands of non-Chekiang
officials. Peking is full of
political rumours about a fourth
revolution.—N. O. Daily News.

Helligoland.

Of Helligoland, which has
proved of such vital importance
in the war, one has an unexpected
glimpse in Rudolf Lohmann's
"Reminiscences," published 22
years ago. The artist went to
Helligoland in 1849, and found
Liszt, the great pianist, staying
in "that most bracing of water-
ing places—a barren rock some
100 feet high, and scarcely two
miles in circumference, in the
midst of the North Sea." There
were, besides Liszt, half a dozen
well known people staying in
Helligoland, and Lohmann calls
it "this enchanting island." He
says it is formed of bright red
sandstone, so soft that the sea,
washing away some of its base, is
dredged for some distance. Since
Lord Salisbury ceded the little
island to Germany at least
20,000,000 is said to have been
spent in fortifying Helligoland.

F. M. S. War Contribution.
The following telegram was
sent by H. E. the High Commis-
sioner to the Secretary of State
for the Colonies on December
28:—"Public of Federated Malay
States desired to give contribution
to war. Representative Com-
mittee appointed and on their
recommendations moderate ad-
ditional taxation for financial
year 1917 imposed by Enactment
passed to-day. Rulers and an-
officials supporting. Sultan of
Perak proposed Sultan of Selan-
gor seconded resolution to the
following effect: Contribution of
250,000 to be made from funds
of Federated Malay States during
year 1917 to Imperial funds to-
wards war expenditure. If here-
after it is found that this taxation
brings in more than further
resolution will be passed. Trust
that I may inform Rulers con-
tribution will be accepted."—The
Secretary of State replied on
December 30:—"In answer to
your telegram of December 28th
please convey cordial thanks of
His Majesty's Government to
Rulers, Council and people of
Federated Malay States for
generous addition to the splendid
contribution already made to the
common cause which is most
gladly accepted.—Long."



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HONGKONG.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

THE CHINESE AND THE SCHOOLS.

H.E. the Governor had some pertinent remarks to make at the distribution of prizes at Queen's College yesterday—none of them more so than that the upper school in that institution contained too many boys who were not fitted to be there. The tendency, said His Excellency, was to give too rapid promotion. If a boy did not get this, the parents thought that there was something wrong, and threatened to remove the lad. His Excellency would issue stringent orders to the Head, to the effect that boys not fit for promotion should not get it. These observations, taken in conjunction with others made at the various local schools during the last few days, indicate that our past comments on the education afforded in Hongkong have not been entirely fruitless. Sir Henry May's candour in dealing with the question will not be thrown away, but will rather be appreciated by all right-thinking people.

Allusion is made by the Governor to the parents' complaints. We sometimes wonder if the schoolmasters of Hongkong hear as many of these as reach us at fairly rapid intervals. As the younger generation of Hongkong Chinese attain to the dignity of parenthood and begin to read their boys to school, such complaints naturally become more and more frequent, for these particular parents "know the ropes"; they themselves have been educated in this colony, and they have heard the best and the worst of all that happens in the local schools. The old-fashioned Chinese father could speak no English, as a rule; he paid his boys' school bills, but whether the money so laid out was honestly earned or not he had no means of discovering. The more modern parent, on the other hand, occasionally wants to keep some check on his son's work, and when he learns—as he very quickly can do—that, in certain instances, that son is being taught by a man who is either incompetent or else coolly negligent of his duty, there is nothing extraordinary in his feeling dissatisfied. In the course of last week alone we heard grave complaints of negligence from Chinese parents—in two cases in a Government school and, in a third, in what we suppose would be called a missionary society school. In the course of a year we hear scores.

That this discontent may have less justification in the future is reasonably arguable from some statements made by the Director of Education in addressing the St. Joseph's College boys the other day; but the unfortunate point about most Hongkong reforms is that they proceed so slowly that, by the time they have begun to make themselves felt, a new generation has arisen. It is for the youth of to-day, rather than of to-morrow, that those really interested in educational work very naturally plead. The feeling that the school authorities are not giving value for the money which they charge is rife in the Colony; and that it exists is a stigma upon the British community which must be wiped out without more ado. The Chinese merchant is a man with a long record of honest trade behind him; his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and so on were wont to regard a bargain as a sacred matter. What would such men think of a race that undertook to fulfil certain obligations in return for money received, and then did not fulfil them? Education is not a thing to be played with. If we intend putting it within the reach of the Chinese, at least let us do the thing thoroughly, and not humbug them or prey upon them.

Opium and Whisky.

We are exceedingly glad to read that at least one public man here—Mr. E. J. Grist—has had the courage to speak his mind on the opium question. Speaking in court the other day, in defence of some opium smokers, and concerning the efforts that are made to stop the practice, he said: "They might as well try to stop a European from dropping into a hotel for a whisky and soda." This is a point which the anti-opium crusade obstinately refuse to comprehend. It is noticeable that the most earnest advocates of prohibition in the case of opium are some of the pious people at Home who certainly never saw China and have probably never set eyes on an opium smoker. When the British people can prove that opium has wrought more harm, man for man, among the Chinese of Hongkong than alcohol has been responsible for among the British element, it will be quite time to punish the smoker. There are scores of directions in which we could really help the Chinese without in any way curtailing their legitimate liberties; but we have encouraged this anti-smoking craze till we have really convinced ourselves that indulgence in opium is the unforgivable sin. If we would but cultivate a habit of minding our own business, and would turn our eyes to the far greater ravages made by alcohol on our own people, the Chinese might begin to respect us, instead of (as they assuredly now do) laughing at us for some of the ripest and most full-flavoured hypocrites on the face of the earth.

America and Belgium.

There is a sorrowful dignity about the Reply of Belgium to President Wilson, as published by Reuters this morning; and if that gentleman is as honest as we have always given him credit for being, he will certainly see and appreciate the implied rebuke to him which it contains. Belgium, a small, well-ordered country, minding its own business and having no desire to enter into the quarrels among the great Powers, is asked by one of those Powers to consent to a dastardly breach of treaty. She declines to sacrifice her honour—to be bullied into an act which would have destroyed the high reputation which she held among the nations—and therefore she is overrun by dirty hordes of robbers, marauding under the name of soldiers. Her civilians are put to the torture and finally carried away like slaves—and, in face of all this, the American Notes as good as implies that she and the countries that are fighting for her deliverance are tarred with the same brush as Germany! We hope that Dr. Wilson's next communication will be less of a "Note" than an apology for a gratuitous insult.

Blind Beggars.

Some little while back we had occasion frequently to complain of the presence in Queen's Road Central of two blind Chinese girls who were continually pestering passers-by for cash. Of late, we have been happy to note that the thoroughfare has been free of these begging children, and we gladly acknowledge the work of the police in making what our American friends would term a "clean-up." But, while this particular couple has been sent away, we have noticed quite a number of fresh arrivals during the past week or so, evidently in anticipation of Chinese New Year. Beggars, old and young, can be encountered in most of our principal thoroughfares just now. A day or so ago we saw a blind child in charge of an elderly girl, in Des Voeux Road Central, and the latter was directing the little one to follow up Europeans as they passed by. The poor little mite obeyed her instructions without any ado whatever, and we saw her literally cling on to the coat-tails of one European gentleman until she was shaken off. This sort of thing ought certainly never to be tolerated. But the worst feature of all these cases is that a regular business is made of "running" these poor blind children. Cannot something be done to put a stop to the evil?

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS DEPENDS VERY LITTLE ON OUR SURROUNDINGS AND VERY MUCH ON OURSELVES.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 32nd anniversary of the battle of Abu Klea.

The War Loan.
We are requested to state that the Chartered Bank is prepared to receive and forward to London applications for the new War Loan.

Full Court Postponed.
Owing to the non-arrival of Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H.M. Court in China, the Full Court, which was fixed to sit to-day, had to be postponed.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the fund of the Hospitals:—Passage Money Fund, \$50.

War Comforts.
Mrs. Capell's Working Party has to-day sent off the following parcels through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company:—One parcel to Miss Vivian, 20 pieces Women's clothing; one parcel to Miss Tucker, 23 pieces men's clothing; one parcel to Miss Douglas, 21 pieces children's clothing.

Alleged Dock Theft.
Another petty thief was before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, a coolie being charged with stealing 54lbs. of lead, valued at \$7, from the Takoo Dockyard. Evidence was given that defendant was seen to hide the lead in a hole in the wall. His Worship ordered a remand until to-morrow for further enquiries to be made.

Couldn't Find an Excuse.
Found carrying four light railway metals, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of them; before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated that they appeared to belong to the Government. Defendant could not satisfactorily explain how he got them, and His Worship fined him \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

Schoolboys' Outing.
Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Tam Ho, the proprietor of the Kennedy Town Cinematograph, placed his theatre at the disposal of Saiyung-pun School, over 400 past and present pupils attending. The films shown were two episodes of "Exploits of Elsie," one of the "Trey of Bears" and half a dozen Keystone and other comedies—a three hours' performance. The master and pupils desire publicly to tender their thanks to Mr. Tam Ho for his hospitality.

Victoria Theatre.
Very crowded houses have again ruled at the Victoria during the past few nights, and "The Iron Claw" serial bids fair to be fully as popular as its predecessors of the same class. The Victoria has also been offering a new Pathe Gamete, which contains some very striking features; as well as one of its excellent scenic pictures—"Across Hindustan." Last night there was another good house, when various comic features were added. The Band of the 18th Infantry played some fine selections. To-night the 3rd and 4th episodes of "Greed" will be given, together with a variety of comic pictures.

FIRE.

Outbreak Originates in Cigarette Store.

Early this morning a fire broke out at a cigarette store, which was situated in a niche in the wall on the west side of the house, No. 384, Queen's Road Central. The fire spread to a cook-house at the rear of the premises, this, with the contents, being destroyed. The prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade prevented the flames from doing much damage, and the fire was soon extinguished. The premises are insured for \$8,700 in the Chun On and Po On Insurance Companies. The damage is estimated at about \$500.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 11.

Already acknowledged... \$184,636.90

General:—

Orderly ... 20

Scholars of the Kowloon British School ... 20.62

Accountant ... 25

Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Tram Station and Blake Pier ... 5.99

Ojagar Singh (monthly subscription) ... 5

Staff-Lane Crawford & Co. (monthly sub) ... 138

Mr. M. Belaito ... 100

"A bet" ... 5

Scholars of the Victoria School ... 10

Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription) ... 20

Mrs. J. McGregor (monthly subscription) ... 6

Miss W. M. Gomes ... 4

Robbie ... 10

F. H. T. ... 39.39

Proceeds of sale of two oil paintings by Miss Fung Hon, sold at War Charities performance at Tai Ping Theatre ... 200

A. & I. L. ... 40

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. ... 700

Proceeds of theatrical performances inaugurated by the China Sub Committee per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Chairman ... 19,800

St. George's—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (monthly subscription) ... 49

Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow ... 20

Mr. T. Carr Ramsey, Swatow ... 5

Mr. S. Barber, Swatow ... 10

Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow ... 5

Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow ... 10

Mr. W. Howard, Swatow ... 5

Mr. J. H. R. Hanco, Swatow ... 10

Mr. G. B. Joly, Swatow ... 10

Ojagar Singh (monthly subscription) ... 5

F. H. T. ... 21.70

Mr. W. Morley ... 50

Staff—Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. (monthly subscription) ... 138

"Two Down" ... 5

E. K. ... 25

"Corporal" ... 1.65

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. ... 500

Monthly subscriptions Prisoners of War:—

Mrs. Cartwright ... 50

Some members of the Hongkong Club and profit on a Bowling Match ... 102.93

Some members of the Hongkong Club S. Miers and Sailors Families Association:—

An American ... 20

Monthly subscriptions Lord Kitchener Fund:—

Feelan Mac ... 10

Star and Garter Fund:—

Mr. W. Adams Oram G. B. D. ... 100

Three Indian Ladies The Ladies Bridge Book ... 28

National Association for Relief in Belgium:—

Mrs. M. H. Quinn ... 10

Anonymous Xmas Thank Offerings:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £25 ... 216.22

Rev. David and Mrs. Sutherland, £2 ... 17.30

Blind Soldiers and Sailors Hotel:—

Mr. W. G. Humphreys ... 250

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. ... 300

Messrs. Paterson and Co. Ltd. Perth ... 200

Mr. E. J. T. Warren ... 50

Mr. W. H. Smith ... 50

Mr. N. J. Stabb ... 100

Messrs. Benjamin and Poits ... 100

Mr. W. H. Potts ... 100

GOLF MATCH.

U. S. R. C. v. K. C. C. G. S.

A very interesting and closely contested match between the United Service Recreation Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club Golf Section took place during the week-end, the result being a victory for the U. S. R. C.

Scores:—

U. S. R. C. K. C. C. G. S.

Singles.

Capt. Campbell ... 1

Dr. Lindsay ... 1

Mr. Woods ... 1

Mr. Kraft ... 1

Mr. Lindell ... 1

Mr. Winslow ... 0

Mr. Bulmer ... 0

Mr. Johnson ... 1

Mr. Hooper ... 0

Major Morgan ... 1

Hyde ... 0

Four-Ball.

Campbell and Woods ... 0

Kraft and Lindell ... 1

Winslow and Morgan ... 0

Hooper and Johnson ... 0

McLennan and Mackenzie ... 1

Bryson and May ... 0

Duncan and Hyde ... 1

Woodman and Jack ... 1

It has been reported to the Police that a foki on board licenced boat No. 2905, fell overboard on Monday, while the boat was lying alongside a ship in the harbour, and was drowned.

Mr and Mrs C. W. Bewick ... 100

"Conscience Money Bridge" ... 4

F. W. J. ... 100

Per Editor China Mail Collected at a New Year Dinner ... 120

Mrs. M. H. Quinn ... 10

N. E. D. ... 65

Rev. David & Mrs. Sutherland £2 ... 17.30

Mr. A. H. Harris, £10 ... 86.49

Monthly Subscriptions ... 40

Royal Patriotic Fund:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £100 ... 864.86

Officers Families Fund:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £100 ... 864.86

Monthly Subscriptions ... 120

Red Cross:—

Sale of "Our Day" photographs supplied free of charge by Mr. Ah Fong and sold by Messrs. A. Tack and Co. ... 140

The ladies of the B. W. W. Association, Swatow, per Mrs. F. O. Butcher Collected on a. Nam-sang per Mr. C. W. Falk ... 122

Monthly subscriptions Lady Lugard Hospital ... 66.50

Fund:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £10 ... 86.49

British and Foreign Sailors Society:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £50 ... 432.43

Soldiers Club Association:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £25 ... 216.22

Pipe Fund:—

Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription) ... 5

Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription) ... 5

Royal Soldiers Daughters Home:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., £10 ... 86.49

Bank interest ... 568.06

\$196,888.57

Earmarked amounts and amounts allocated and committed ... 183,407.25

Balance in hand ... \$13,481.32

M. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

LAWN TENNIS.

An Interesting Anglo-American Contest.

A large crowd assembled on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground last evening to witness the tennis match which had been arranged on behalf of war charities between two visiting American players (Mr. G. M. Chubb and Mr. H. A. Throckmorton) and a pair of Hongkong's best exponents of the game—Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. R. Hancock. The American players were passing through the Colony after playing a series of matches in Manila, and it was a happy idea to get them matched against local wielders of the racket. Mr. Chubb is holder of the U. S. Western, Delaware State and Florida State championships, while Mr. Throckmorton is U. S. Junior champion and holder of the New York State championship. Opportunity was therefore given of witnessing the American style of play as shown by good class men.

The result of the encounter was an easy victory for the American pair, who claimed the match by three sets to love and 19 games to 9. It was only in the first set that the local players made anything like a show. The visitors were apparently ill at ease in their surroundings for a time, and were thus unable to settle down to work. However, they showed some extremely bright glimpses of play early on, and, by sound tactics and hard hitting, were able to take the set at 7-5. The second set saw the Americans at their best, and they walked away with a score of 8-1. In the final set, the home pair brightened up somewhat, but they were never seen in confident mood. In two games in succession they had a 40-love lead, but even then failed to win. The set was won by the visitors at 6-3.

There can be no denying the fact that, in practically every department of play, the Americans quite outclassed the local pair. One has to remember, of course, that youth was distinctly on their side, while both Nisbet and Hancock gave the appearance of being sadly out of practice. Nisbet especially was very much off colour. Then both players found it difficult to adjust themselves to the unconventional, whirlwind style of play favoured by the Americans. Probably the most outstanding features of the visitors' display were their lightning corkscrew serves and their terrific hitting. Very many of the services sent over were quite unplayable, while the judiciously-placed drives, rapid volleys and effective "killing" of the ball again and again left the Hongkong pair in utter bewilderment. Some very pretty net work was shown by the Americans, too. It was noticeable that the winners showed a great partiality to forehand play all through—seldom was it that they resorted to the back-hand. They would even jump a yard or so to get round a ball, and, once getting hold of it, they would send it back with tremendous force.

The whole match was an uneven contest between alert, vigorous and youthful players—trained in a school with which their opponents were largely unacquainted—and, shall we say, more coldly calculating men who have passed their prime. It was natural, therefore, that the result should be as it was. But, though the Hongkong men lost, local enthusiasts greatly appreciated the opportunity of seeing two of America's most promising young players on the courts. Their visit will long be remembered.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ending January 13, 1917:

This Year:—\$11,700,000

Last Year:—\$10,000,000

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

To-morrow's
Special "Telegraph" Feature.

In view of the number of congratulations which we have received on the first of the series of special articles on "Practical Patriotism" (appearing in the Telegraph of December 28) we take pleasure in informing our readers that the second will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

These articles are being specially written for the Telegraph by a gentleman who possesses an exceptional inside knowledge of foreign trade conditions in China, and they will be found to contain what every patriotic Britisher ought to know as to the position of his country's commercial affairs in the Far East, past, present and future. To-morrow's article covers a wider field even than its predecessor, and is full of helpful suggestions which all interested in trade concerns will cordially welcome.

CHEATING THE PUBLIC.

Faulty Weights and Scales.

There were quite a number of Chinese shopkeepers and dealers before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, to answer summonses brought against them by Inspector Terrett, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for having faulty weights and scales. All the defendants were grocers and market stall holders, of Sham Shui Po and Tai Kok Sui.

Inspector Terrett said that the defendants all did a good business, and, in some instances, the scales had been tampered with by the addition of cash, whilst in others light weights were the cause of the deficiencies. The discrepancies ranged from two per cent. to eight-and-a-half per cent. against the purchaser.

Twelve defendants were fined sum varying from \$5 to \$25, and two cases were adjourned until Friday.

VICEROY AND RACES.

A Calcutta Opinion.

Calcutta, 4th December.—In regard to the Viceroy's decision not to attend Rangoon or Calcutta Races, a correspondent to the Englishman says: "What His Excellency's reason for this decision may be I do not profess to know; but I can give some very sound reasons why he should grace the races with his presence, and I commend them in all earnestness to his attention. My principal one is this: it will leave an extraordinary bad effect on the native mind. I assure His Excellency that I am speaking with more years' knowledge of India and India's people than I care to remember. My life's work is entirely mixed up with the daily work of natives. It is the most important part of my job to get as complete an understanding as a Westerner ever can of the workings of the native mind. Since the war broke out the daily question I have had to answer has been 'Sahib, how goes the war. Is the news good?' Surely a difficult enough question to answer at times. You point to the prosperity of India. You proudly draw their attention to the fact that barring a shortage of freight, their industries, thanks to our Navy, were never more flourishing and—alas! is the middle of your argument—comes as a thunderclap 'the barra lat sahib is not going to races' obviously the Indian not only does not understand it, he misunderstands it, that is putting the case in a nutshell. In Australia His Excellency had a great reputation for making up his own mind on lines of sound commonsense, and acting accordingly. I simply ask him to do the same over this racing question and not to allow himself to be influenced by the miserable mutterings of ill-informed people in some of the Home papers, the only motto for India is: 'thumbs up.'"

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

List of Prize-Winners.

The following is a full list of the prize-winners at Queen's College for the past year:—

Scholarships.
Senior: Morrison, G.A.V. Hall, Blake, Chan Yam-tin; Stewart, Wong To-on; Wright, Tsang Kun-kwai; Bellicio, S.D. Imsil; Ho Tung, Chan Kwan-po; Ho Kom-tong, Ko Yau-cheung; Ho Fook, Lo Man-ho; Junior: Bellicio, U Sai-cheung; Morrison, Chan Uying; Alfred May, U Yim-ping; Stewart, Lo Fook; Ho Wing, Tso Wai-hing; Ho Lu, Ng Lu-cheung; Ho Kwong, Wong Hong-kwok; Dealy, Tong Hon-ki; Ralphs, U Shun-pui; Li Hy-san, Lam Wan-po; A. W. Grant, Wei Tat.

Government Free Scholars.
Tsoi Tse-shuk, Ho Leung-wong, A. A. Khen, Ho Chan-cheung and Pan U-kwo.

Hongkong University Certificates.
Matriculation.—Chan Tang-ying, Chan Yam-tin, Tsang Kun-kwai, S. D. Imsil, G. A. V. Hall, Wong To-on, Hong Ho-chiu, Bennie Pon, Tang King-ham, Senior Local, Wong-ki, Lan Pau-chi, Junior Local, Chan Kwan-po (Metric with honours in December, 1916), Wong Cheung-ching, Mohammed Aslam-Khan, Chan Lu-chao, Lam Wan-po, Chan Pin-shu, Mak Man-po, Shin Kwai-cheung, Wong Kwok-in, Lau Hon-cho, Cheung Lai-kong, A. H. Fatty-dad, Yeung Him, Shin Lok-shang, Chan Kai-ping, Yeung Kai-ki, Lo Quai-long, Chan Shin-po, Chan Shu-fan, Ling Man-i, Fung Pak, Ko Yau-cheung, Leung Yau-cheung, To Chung-tai, Leung Shin-chuen.

Special Prizes.
Ralph's "Gold Medal Head Prefect," S. D. Imsil; McNeill Memorial, G. A. V. Hall; Bellicio Prize for Mathematics, Chan Yam-tin; A. Oelli Composition Prize, Chan Yam-tin, Lam Wan-po, Lo Man-ho; Ramjohn Prize for Literature, G. A. V. Hall; Popul Teachers' Prizes, Sy-to Wing-hong, Tang Shu-sham, Kong Yuk-tong.

Other Prizes.
History.—Lo Man-ho, F. A. Xavier, Fung Ki-an.
Composition.—G.A.V. Hall, Fok Ching-wa, F. A. Xavier, Wong Tin-eik, S. Hareen, Chan Ping-fai.

Class Prizes.—Hong Ho-chiu, Bennie Pon, Mak Man-po, Shin Kwai-shang, Shin Lok-shang, Cheung Lai-kong, Yeung Kai-ki, Lo Chiu-long, Ling Man-i, To Chung-kai, Tam Wai-ying, Lo Ki-sar, Wu Min, Fan Shin-ching, Wong Tin-sik, Cheng Shu-long, E. Haroon, S. Haroon, Tsui Ping-tong, Chan U-fai, So Po-ia, Ku Chik-fa, Tsui Wai-shun, Chan Shu-to, A. A. Ramjohn, Wong Chun-kong, Ng Lu-cheung, Wei Yu, Chung Wai-sun, Tam Ping, Tong Hon-ki, Lam Ming-fan, Sang Ying-lan, Ho Shai-cheung.

Vernacular Prizes.—Upper School.—Wai Lan-sang, Wong Tsang-ching, Tong Cheung-ying, Ho Kwai-tin, Keung Shin-yan, Lau Ping-tsang, Lo Wai-kwan, Wo Cheung, Wo Min, Sy Tso-hong. Lower School.—Yeung Shin-ching, Leung U, Haug Sang-ki, Tai Hon-nam, Sin Kai-ying, Wai U, Chung Wai-sun, Chan Tsan-shan, Tong Pak-Wai, Kwong King-tim, Philip Danenberg.

Chess Prizes.—Cheung Chung-yi, Kong Ping-fa, Ling Tsun, Wei Tat, Wong Ki.

FIRST AID.

St. John Ambulance Association Examination.

At an examination in first aid, held recently, the following pupils from the Bellicio Girls' School were successful:—1, Chung King-tek; 2, Laura Figueiredo; 3, Fok Yam-yung; 4, Alda Franco; 5, Lai Pok-yuk; 6, Arioza Lopes; 7, Florence Lynn; 8, Poon Sar-han; 9, Eunice Bamy; 10, Shin Tak-hing; 11, Tang Hon-ying; 12, Lucy Thomas; 13, To Hwan-long; 14, Tung Loo-ngan; 15, Wong San-tan; 16, Ariea Xavier.

Dr. F. T. Keyt was the Honorary Lecturer to the class, and Deputy Surgeon General Draper, R.N., acted as Honorary Examiner.

THE RACES.

Sale of Matched Elites.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough yesterday afternoon conducted an auction sale of sites to be utilized for the accommodation of booths and matcheds, on ground adjoining the Racecourse at Happy Valley, at the coming Races. The sale resulted as follows:—

Site No. 1.—\$500, Jockey Club.
Site No. 2.—\$490, Jockey Club.
Site No. 3.—\$570, Jockey Club.
Site No. 4.—\$470, Unity.
Site No. 5.—\$520, Unity.
Site No. 6.—\$800, Unity.
Site No. 7.—\$910, B. Xavier.
Site No. 8.—\$1,120, R. J. Remedios.

Site No. 9.—\$360, A. Ritchie.
Site No. 10.—\$980, B. Xavier.
Site No. 11.—\$1,000, Ah Low.
Site No. 12.—\$1,010, Chew Fung.

Site No. 13.—\$1,000, Kwong Kee.
Site No. 14.—\$1,000, Man Kee.
Site No. 15.—\$1,100, Aoi.
Site No. 16.—\$950, Lee.
Site No. 17.—\$390, Ah On.
Site No. 18.—\$350, Ah On.
Site No. 19.—\$110, Ah On.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Musketry Course, 1917. Part I.
No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass. Part II of the 1916 Course, will attend the range on Sunday next, January 21, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.30 p.m.

2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blake Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.

3. Recruits will attend with their respective Sections.

4. Members of No. 5 Section will bring their Service rifles. Recruits and members of remaining sections will have rifles issued to them on the range.

5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the range all day.

6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective sections.

7. Uniform with helmets to be worn by all to whom same has been issued.

8. No ammunition is to be individually brought on the range.

9. Leave will be granted under S. O. 86 only. Ten men are on report for absence on January 14.

Staff and Inspectors.
The following will attend musketry on January 21, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m.:—

Surgeon Superintendent, Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie, and Lanigan. Also Surgeon Inspector Thomas, and Company Inspectors, Un, Tape, and Moon.

Police School.
Wednesday, January 17.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, January 18.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, January 19.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

For composition of these classes, refer to Orders of January 13 and 15.

No. 1 Company.
All ranks except recruits will parade, without rifles, under the O. C. Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 19.

China New Year.
Staff Inspector Lanigan will do Visiting Patrol duty on January 23, on which date No. 1 Company takes over the duties of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

"Police Reserve Gazette." Certain Section Commanders have not yet sent in their lists of subscribers. In assisting in the monthly distribution of copies, Section Commanders are advised to make use of the postal service (one cent stamp). Monies so spent will be refunded by the Business Manager.

Joined.
No. 2 company, Section 5—P. O. 799 A. A. Britton.
No. 2 Company, Section 6—P. O. 798 A. D. Soares.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

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ARE SHOWING

NEW WOOLLEN GOLFERS
IN ALL SHADES & DESIGNS.

CHAMPAGNE
SENNEVAL.

"CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE."
This wine is well bodied, delicate, delicious and unquestionably the finest Champagne. It is equal to the high priced Champagnes now on the market.

Sold by:
The WING ON Company Ltd.

POSTAL COMPETITION.

A Serious Matter Unearthed.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court to-day, two Chinese were charged with carrying letters. The first defendant was found carrying 21 letters to Au Tau, whilst the second man, the master of the Kwong Sang Cheung firm, was summoned for attempting to send letters out of the Colony and also with attempting to despatch certain correspondence without a licence.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Postmaster General, appeared to prosecute, and said it appeared that the second defendant was carrying on the business of a postal hong, which was a very serious thing. He asked for a heavy penalty, as the Post Office could not compete against these hongs.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship imposed a fine of \$7 on the first defendant, and fines amounting to \$121 on the second.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Cheong, Br. ss. 1313, Shamp, 15th Jan.
Swallow, 14th Jan. Ballast—B. & S. Cavado, Br. ss. 330, Anderson, 16th Jan.—Halifax, Gen.—L. & Co.

NOTICE.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG.

THE MEETING called for 6.15 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. is unavoidably postponed till 9 P.M. on that date.
FRANK GRAHAM,
Hon. Secretary.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

SPECIAL AGENCY
FOR

HANAN

BOOTS & SHOES

In Black, Tan and Patent
Leathers. All Sizes and
fittings in most up-to-date
Styles.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

OUR
ANNUAL CASH
SALE

Commences on MONDAY next, January 15th,

FOR

THREE DAYS ONLY.

WINTER COATS, COSTUMES, EVENING GOWNS,
WRAPS, AND MILLINERY AT 25% DISCOUNT.
A QUANTITY OF LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS
AND SHOES, GREATLY REDUCED TO CLEAR.
BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA
MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

LATEST
IMPROVED
MODELS
JUST
RECEIVED.



THEY
WILL
PLAY ALL
STANDARD
RECORDS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISON



THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

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D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



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6, Queen's Road Central,
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sul Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 559 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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BANKERS.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
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E. HING

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SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
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FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

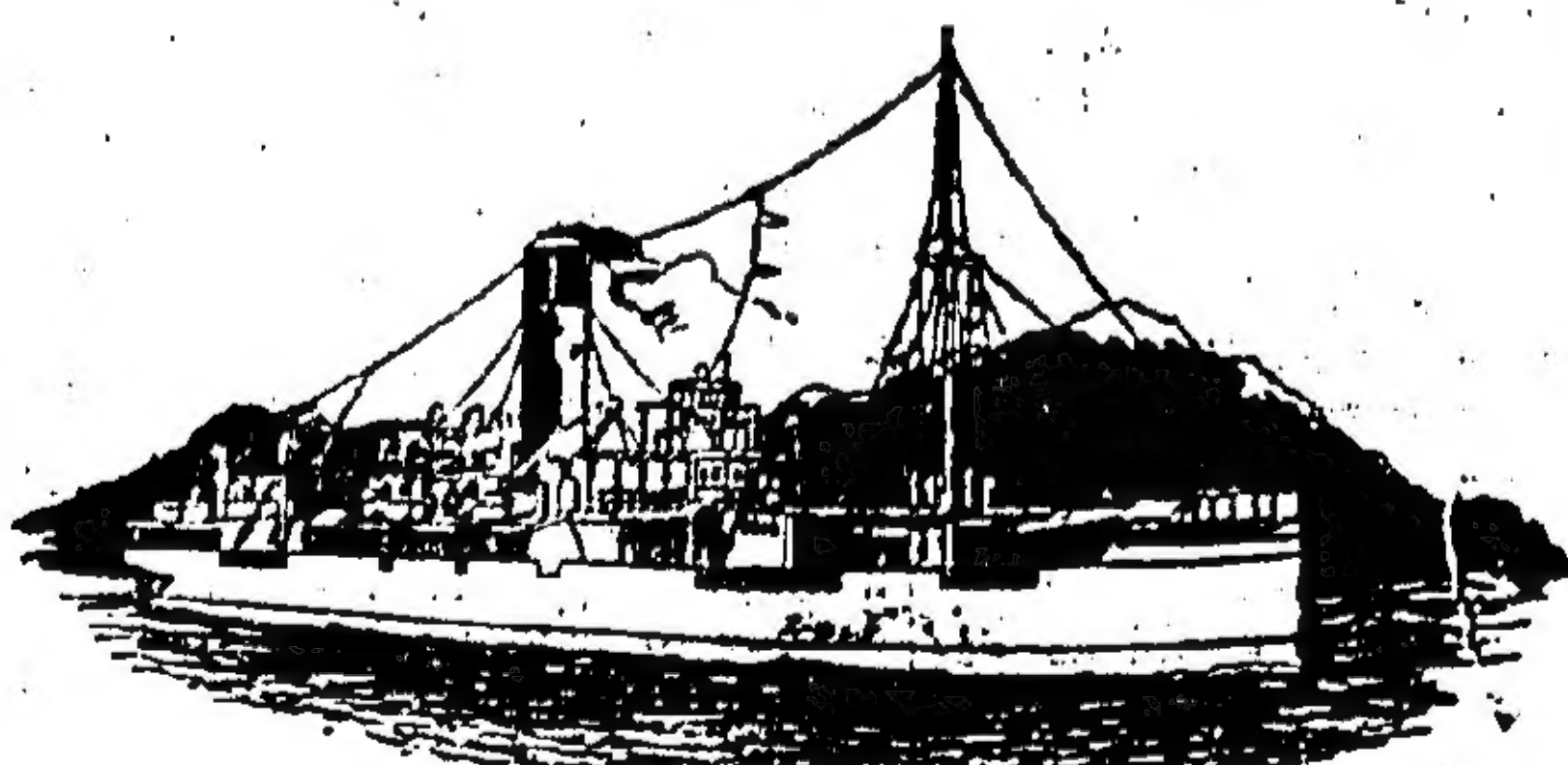
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBOROUGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

As already notified, this Com-
pany's Generating Plant is
now carrying in the vicinity of
the maximum load and no fur-
ther installations can be made
for the present. Consumers and
Wiring Contractors are warned
against the danger of making
additions to existing installations
and are reminded that under the
Regulations for securing the
Safety of the Public contained
in the Schedule to the Electricity
Supply Ordinance 1911 (as
amended) "Any person making
any addition to any electrical
installation connected to the
Company's main
shall be liable to a penalty not
exceeding fifty Dollars for every
such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Age ts.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRD ORDIN-
ARY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Company,
Limited, on Monday 29th, Janu-
ary, 1917, at 11.45 a.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY 18th to MON-
DAY 29th January, 1917, (both
days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TWENTY-NINTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Company, Limited, on MONDAY
29th January, 1917, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY, 18th to
MONDAY, 29th January, 1917,
(both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILD-
ING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the TWENTY-NINTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd., on MONDAY 29th
January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for
the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY 18th to
MONDAY 29th January, 1917,
(both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors
A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment
& Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company,
Limited.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the SIXTEENTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th
January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY 18th to
MONDAY 29th January, 1917,
(both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Jan. to 21st Jan., 1917.

		High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time
Day	Month		
Mon.	15	11 57	7 48
Tues.	16	10 50	6 40
Wed.	17	9 42	5 32
Thurs.	18	8 34	4 24
Fri.	19	7 26	3 16
Sat.	20	6 18	2 08
Sun.	21	5 10	1 00

m morning. a afternoon

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon,
to-day.
Goods not cleared by the 20th
January, 1917, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1917.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF MADRAS"

Captain WM. GRAY, having
arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are
being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 16th
inst., at 10 a.m.

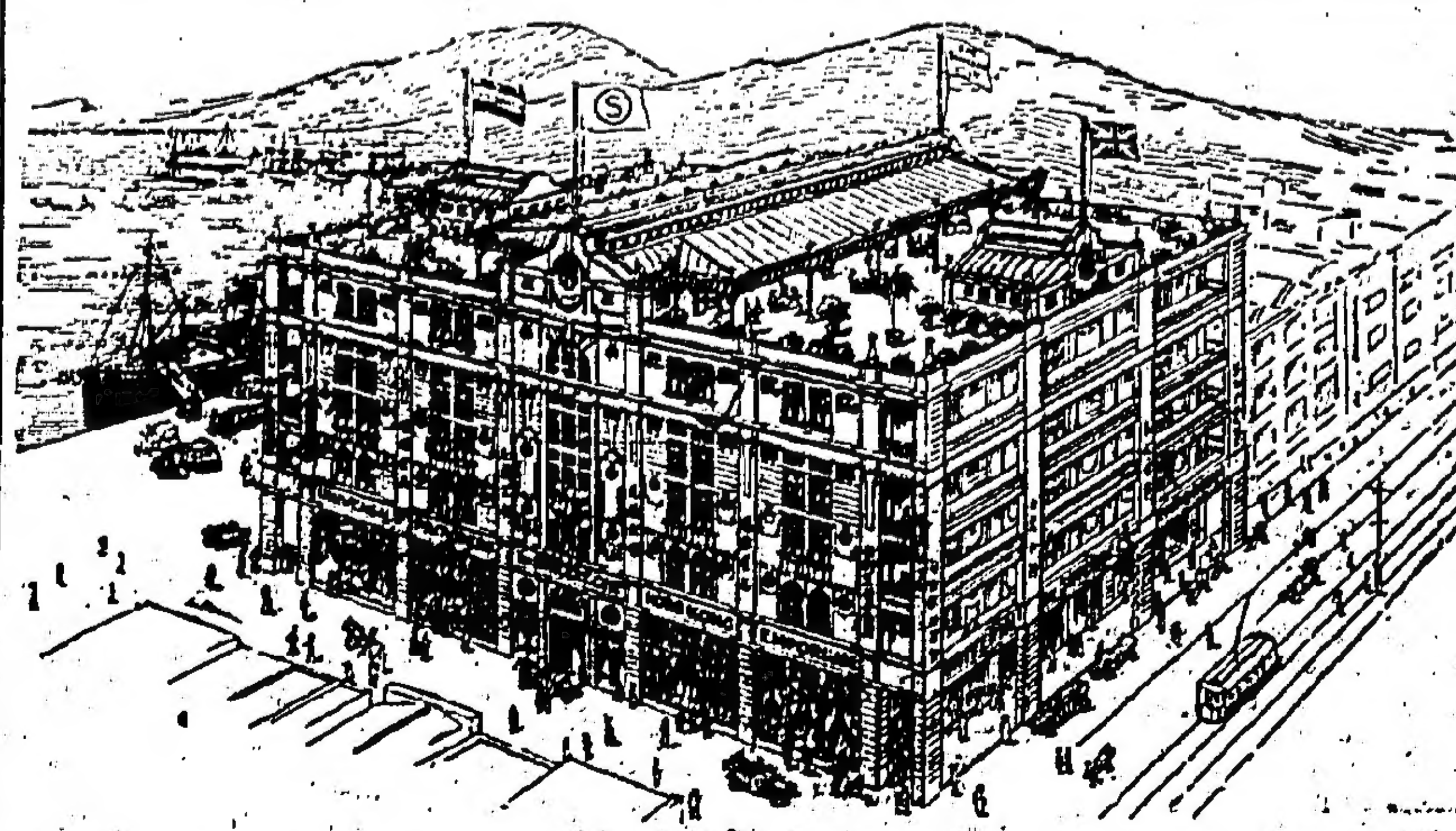
All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be
recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 17th
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1917.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ABOVE COUNTRY, PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

SHIP'S ANCHORS.

French Officer Again Before Court.

The hearing was continued, before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, of the charge of stealing two ship's anchors, against M. Balasotis, the chief officer of the s.s. Hue.

As we reported yesterday, it is alleged that the defendant sold the anchors of the boat, which was lying in port while negotiations for her sale were being made, to a marine hawker, who in turn sold them to a marine dealer, from whom they were purchased by a junk master. It was when the junk was leaving the harbour that the anchors were recovered.

The Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McI Messer) again appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Siag) defended.

The first witness called was the Captain of the Hue, who said he had seen the two anchors, and they seemed to be the same as those missing from the boat. He first missed the anchors on December 11, and at a rough estimate they were worth \$500 as old iron. Defendant was his chief officer then, but was shipped off on January 13. Witness was going to hand over the ship, which had now been sold to her new Chinese owners, to-day. At the Water Police Station, he was shown the paper (produced) and the name it bore was defendant's. He knew defendant's writing, but would not say whether this was his or not. It was a very rough signature.

Questioned by Mr. Messer, witness denied that he told Inspector Gordon that he knew whose handwriting it was and was prepared to swear to it. What he said was that he recognised the name. He had never said that he could swear that the anchors were the ship's, but he admitted they were like them. Witness did hear defendant say he was willing to pay \$250 to get the anchors back on board the ship and then fight his case. At the same time defendant denied the charge.

A painter, who also buys material off ships, said he was going along the Praya on December 10, when he met another man, and after a conversation they both went to the s.s. Hue. Witness was told to see the Chief Officer about two anchors, which he did. The Chief Officer (defendant) told him there were two anchors to be changed for stores, and after witness had seen them they went into a cabin, where defendant said he did not want any more stores but wanted \$100. Witness then and there paid the money and defendant gave him the paper (produced) which witness thought was a receipt. Witness engaged a boat and defendant gave orders for the anchors to be removed. They were taken ashore, and he later delivered them to marine store dealers—the Tuk Wing shop.

Another painter belonging to a sampan, who met the previous witness on the Praya and told him about the anchors, said he was told on board the s.s. Hue, that the anchors were for sale. He told the previous witness, and they both went on board. Witness went on to corroborate the previous man's statement as to what transpired on board.

An accountant of the Tuk Wing shop, of 43, Wing On Street, deposed to buying the anchors for \$160.20 from the two previous witnesses. Before buying the anchors he asked if they had any receipt, and they produced a piece of notepaper on which was the flag of Messrs. Marty and Co. The paper was the one produced.

Inspector Gordon spoke to enquiries being made and to the recovery of the anchors and the arrest of defendant. He stated that, the Captain said that he recognised the signature and also the anchors. Witness heard the captain tell defendant: "It's your blame; the anchors of the ship will be stolen next." Later on, a conversation took place between members of Messrs. Marty and Co. and the Captain and defendant, when defendant said: "I will pay for all expenses

INDIAN CONSTABLE CAUTIONED.

Question of Control of Ricksha Coolies.

An Indian constable, No. B262, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood with assaulting a ricksha coolie at the entrance to the Star Ferry, Hongkong.

Evidence was given by Major Robertson, who said that on January 4, he arrived off the Star Ferry at Hongkong, when he saw the ricksha coolie, who met him daily, as usual.

Witness stood at the entrance to the Ferry and the coolie, seeing him, ran towards him. The Indian constable stopped him, and the coolie then pointed to witness. The constable struck the coolie, and witness went up and asked the constable why he did so. He did not seem to understand. Later witness reported the matter to the Hon. C. S. P.

The ricksha coolie stated that he was struck a blow in the face. The constable denied striking the coolie, but said he pushed the man back, because he left the stand out of his turn.

Mr. Woodhouse, D.S.P., said that the police were instructed to stop coolies leaving the stands out of their order. It was very difficult for a man to know that a particular coolie always drove the same fare, and it was obvious that the constable did not know so in this case. It was an unofficial sort of thing for anyone to subsidise a public driver, and an arrangement the police could not recognise. Supposing there had only been this coolie on the stand and another person had wanted the ricksha, and the man refused to drive him, the man could have been summoned because rickshas were for public convenience. He thought a better plan would be for Major Robertson to walk to where his particular coolie was and engage him from there, and not leave him to run from out of middle of the stand. The constable had an exemplary character and had done very good work in connection with ricksha stands.

His Worship thought the constable had struck the coolie, but considered that a caution would meet the case.

GERMANY'S 1,663,794 PRISONERS.

29,297 Captives Die in Two Years.

December 1.—A Berlin telegram states that statistics have been published regarding sanitary conditions among prisoners of war in camps in Germany, according to which on August 1 this year there were 1,663,794 prisoners of war in Germany, 29,297 having died during the two years of war—6,032 from tuberculosis, 4,201 from spotted fever, 6,270 from wounds, and 6,603 from other illnesses.

The cases of tuberculosis were decreasing, thanks to brilliant medical treatment, and numerous patients were able to leave the sanitary institutions. The statistics say that only 0.19 per 1,000 prisoners of war committed suicide.—Reuter.

for the anchors to be placed on board, and will compensate the junkman who has bought them." Witness said he could not drop the matter without the authority of the C. S. P. When charged, defendant gave the name of "M. Salvator," which did not correspond with the name on the passport, and when this was pointed out defendant said he had two names.

Mr. Messer said the signature on the passport was very similar to the one on the paper given by defendant to the man who purchased the anchors, but he would leave the comparison to his Worship. At this stage the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon, bail being fixed at \$500 cash, or bond for \$1,000.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Question of Compounding a Felony.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this afternoon, a Chinese clerk, employed by the Kailas Mining Administration, at his offices in Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, was charged with embezzling \$2,000.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to defend. When the complainant went into the box, he said he wished to withdraw the charge, because defendant was his brother.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan said the Hon. C. S. P. had said that if the prosecution wanted to withdraw, the police would prosecute and subpoena the witnesses.

Mr. Davidson:—Your Worship in not bound to accept the Hon. C. S. P. as complainant. Of course, your Worship has a discretion in the matter, but it seems rather hard when nobody else wants to proceed that the police should insist on going on. I know the position of the Hon. C. S. P. is that he does not want to compound a felony, but there is nothing to prevent your Worship from dismissing this charge.

His Worship thought he could not help the Hon. C. S. P. becoming complainant and could not help the case going on.

The case was then proceeded with as a police prosecution.

Evidence was then given, and the case was adjourned.

CANADIAN OFFICER'S OVERDOSE.

Danger of Giving Prescriptions for Narcotics.

A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at an inquest at Westminster on Major John Edmund Meredith (38), of the 25th Canadian Regiment, a son of the Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Meredith. He was on leave from Shorncliffe, and was found dead in bed at the Regent Palace Hotel.

Captain William Carson McBrien, a brother officer, said that Major Meredith, who was in civil life a barrister and lived at Toronto, was troubled with insomnia, for which he took a preparation known as "Somnos." On November 22 he joined the witness at the hotel, where they shared a room. During Saturday night the witness was disturbed by the stillness of the room, and got up to turn the light on. He found that Major Meredith was dead.

The Coroner: Do you think it wise to give him possession of a prescription that would enable him to get as much as he likes? You can control the amount.

The Witness: You cannot control the amount of any prescription.

The Coroner: You could have put on it that it was not to be repeated.

Dr. Vernon, of Harley Street, said that death resulted from an overdose of a narcotic poison. A lay person would not be able to get the preparation without a prescription, and he agreed that Major Meredith could have obtained as much as he liked with the prescription.

The Coroner: You can get a booklet if you like with a prescription like that. It is a very dangerous thing to hand prescriptions to patients without limiting the amount they could get, as a man may find it does not work and take more and more.

LABOUR EDITOR AND ARMY.

A Conscientious Objector.

Mr. A. Easner Brookway, editor of the *Labour Leader*, who was arrested as an absentee under the Military Service Act, was tried by a District Court-martial, sitting at Chester Castle, for refusing to obey a military order.

Mr. Brookway's case differed from that of most of the conscientious objectors who have been put into the army. He obtained exemption from combatant duties, and the Central Appeal Tribunal gave him the opportunity of freeing himself from non-combatant military work as well, the condition being that he should undertake work of national importance approved by the Tribunal. This condition he refused to accept, because he would not "bargain with militarism." Not having satisfied the condition, he was in due course arrested and handed over to the military authorities. He pointed out to the Court that, although he had been exempted from combatant service, he had been placed in a combatant regiment.

The president of the Court was Major F. A. Maunsell. Captain and Hon. Major A. S. Cooper acted as prosecutors. Mr. Alexander Cowen Wilson watched the proceedings as a friend of the accused, and Mr. J. Bruce Glasier attended as a witness. The charge was that the accused "when on active service disobeyed a lawful command given by his superior officer, in that at Chester on 30th November he did not address for medical inspection when ordered to do so." To this Mr. Brookway declined to plead, which was entered as a plea of not guilty. The evidence in support of the charge was not questioned.

Mr. Brookway, giving evidence on his own behalf, said that, while he was not prepared to obey any military order, even of a non-combatant nature, he wished to point out that he had been brought to a combatant regiment when he held a certificate exempting him from combatant service. He handed in a letter from the clerk to the Central Tribunal, which stated that exemption from combatant service only had been granted "subject to the proviso that if within seven days he undertakes, under the direction of the Committee on Work of National Importance, work which is of national importance under conditions approved by the Tribunal he shall be exempt from non-combatant service also." The letter also contained provision for extending the period of seven days in certain circumstances. If, Mr. Brookway said in his evidence, he had been prepared to bargain his conscientious objection, he could have obtained exemption from all military service, as this letter made clear. But he was not prepared to bargain with militarism, which he believed to be utterly wrong.

In calling Mr. Bruce Glasier, Mr. Brookway described him as a witness to his character and to the truth of his conscientious objections. The Court suggested that evidence as to the accused's conscientious principles was irrelevant to the charge. Mr. Brookway said his reason for calling such evidence was that under Army Order 10 a prisoner who proved conscientious objection could claim to be sent to a civil prison. The evidence was then allowed to be given.

Mr. Bruce Glasier said he was a member of the National Council of the Independent Labour party. He believed Mr. Brookway had a conscientious objection to military service, and he knew that he had spoken and written in opposition to war, conscription, and military service in every form since he was appointed editor of the *Labour Leader* five years ago.

Mr. Brookway then made a long statement to the Court, in which he set out in uncompromising language the moral and political grounds on which he took his stand. He was not guilty, he said, because he was not a soldier. Parliament had enacted that persons holding his views should be exempted from the provisions of the Military Service Act. He was before the Court not because he had broken the law, but because he had broken the spirit of the law.

The Court then adjourned until Friday afternoon, when the case will be resumed.

MADE IN GERMANY.

A Useful French Trade Exhibition.

Paris, Nov. 27.—As an eye-opener and object-lesson to French manufacturers, an exhibition has been opened of every kind of German article that found ready sale in France before the war.

It is the custom to allude contemptuously to German goods as shoddy. This exhibition proves that three out of four are no such thing. It is also a revelation to find that practically everything one is most accustomed to the ordinary trifles of everyday life, came from Germany, no matter how homely they might have appeared or how essentially French they seemed.

In short, there is no getting away from the fact that three times out of four the goods that found the readiest sale, and those that the public was accustomed to ask for, were the product of German enterprise. No one can visit the display now on view without detecting something or other that one was personally partial to; and it is just this insidious, unsuspected way with which the German article had wormed its way into every household that will make it so hard to replace.

There is not only the question of use and custom to be overcome, that of price is no less an obstacle. Our enemies had brought down the cost of production to infinitesimal proportions. French manufacturers admit that they have no idea how it was done and that even now they are most doubtful as to their ability to compete with the German in this direction.

It has to be done, though, and that is why this exhibition has been arranged. The display is open to manufacturers only, which seems a mistake, for it is certain that it would stagger the ordinary public almost more than it has done men of the trade.

law, but because the tribunal had not administered the law. He regarded war as murder, and therefore could not participate in it; but he wished to make it clear that he did not regard every soldier as a murderer. An act must be judged by its motives, and he appreciated the spirit of sacrifice and duty which had animated thousands of soldiers. Even if he had regarded war as justifiable under certain conditions he could not have participated in the present war. He believed the Governments of this and other countries were deluding the people as to the objects of the war and getting them to lay down their lives by false pretences. He believed that all the Governments of the great Powers shared the responsibility for the war, and that there was little to differentiate one from another in the degree of guilt.

After controverting the deplorable objects of the British Government in the war, he said that if the purpose of the Government was to secure the liberation of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and the destruction of the menace of German militarism, these objects could be obtained to-morrow without shedding another drop of blood.

The British Foreign Office knew that Germany was prepared to withdraw from Belgium and France, and everybody knew that Germany had signified her willingness to enter a league of nations to enforce peace. Lord Grey's own proposal for destroying the menace of a strong and aggressive military Power. Why, then, did the British Government continue to sacrifice thousands of British lives? It did so because prices and prices had been promised to its allies for their part in the war. He did not intend to suggest that the British Government were particularly reprehensible among the Powers. He believed the ruling classes of all the Powers were responsible for the war. He believed the working classes were mere pawns in their hands. He believed the time would come when the workers would be content to be pawns no longer, and he hoped the action he was taking would do a little to hasten that time.

The case was then adjourned until Friday afternoon, when the case will be resumed.

FOOD PROBLEM IN SCANDINAVIA.

Maximum Prices and the Card System.

Stockholm, November 23.—England's entry on the path of State regulation of the supply of necessities has aroused great interest here, which is mixed with surprise that the measure has been so long delayed. The Scandinavian countries, although not belligerents, have already been forced on this path, and they are preparing to go very much further. Opinion is universal that conditions next year will be aggravated. The Danish Premier, M. Zable, has warned his countrymen in this sense. "As a result of the unheard-of destruction of values by the war, and of the still increasing lack of tonnage," said he, "the worst is to come."

The problem in the Scandinavian countries is much the same as that to be faced by England. In the three countries the average rise in the cost of living is 50 per cent. Norway is worst off. A Norwegian working-class family to-day spends 2,100 crowns on what cost 1,200 crowns in 1914. In Sweden, which is largely self-supporting, prices have risen a little less. In Denmark they have risen very high, but Denmark has escaped the severe housing crisis from which Norway and Sweden are suffering.

In fighting high prices and scarcity Norway has gone farther than Sweden, and her measures differ in kind. In Sweden until this week few measures were taken, and these were mostly measures of the central Government, whereas Norway has left a great deal of its regulating to local self-governing authorities. Sweden has entered upon the card system and maximum prices system. She began only this autumn, and on a limited scale; but as there is now a serious scarcity of butter, flour, and milk, and a threatened scarcity of meat, the card system will be extended. A maximum price on butter was imposed last month. On the day I write is announced the result of a recent Government conference. From the 21st November maximum prices are imposed for wheat and rye flour, both of which are standardised. The future standard "wheat meal" will contain 75 per cent of wheat. Imprisonment is the penalty for not observing the standard. Maximum prices are imposed on grain both for producer and dealer. In order to encourage milling so as to relieve the immediate scarcity, a slight increase of the maximum is allowed on flour put in the market before the end of the year. Next year the State will take into its hands the whole of the country's grain store. As a local measure the Stockholm Necessaries Commission will open its own retail stores, selling for the present only potatoes, certain kinds of fish, vegetables, coffee, and some minor products. In January all over Sweden a card system for bread and milk will be put into force.

Sweden's first experiment with the card system has already been made. On the 1st November sugar cards were introduced. The allowance for individuals is one kilogramme (two metric pounds) a month. Hotels, restaurants, and cafes get only two-fifths of their normal consumption and distillers get only one-fifth. New rules are imposed to prevent the consumption of grain and potatoes in distilling. Restaurants are allowed to sell only limited quantities of drink, and then only when food of "fixed value" is consumed. The "Stockholm system" of selling bottled liquors has been made stricter. Under this system the consumer has the right to buy only a limited quantity of spirits per month; and he is obliged to take out in advance an account-book (motbok), in which each purchase is entered. These measures have not altogether solved the food problem. There is enough sugar to go round, but many other necessities are hard to obtain; shopkeepers are so short that they consent to sell only to regular customers, and at the time of writing it is impossible to buy butter and certain qualities of meat.

Experience in general is that maximum prices have not been a great success, but that the card system is indispensable, even in times of peace. It is impossible to buy butter and certain qualities of meat.

DROUGHT IN HUNAN.

Difficulties of Transportation.

Chenoweth, Dec. 27.—The continued drought is causing a good deal of suffering and no little inconvenience to many of the country people. Disputes and quarrels and even murder, over water rights, have been heard of in some places. Water is so scarce in districts away from the rivers that it must be carried many miles, and used very sparingly. A foreigner on a recent country trip reported that, at some of the inns, the innkeepers were loath to allow the coolies enough water to wash their faces. Nearly all the wells here in the city are dry and most of the fish ponds everywhere. The farmers have been unable to do their autumn ploughing and are predicting a rice famine next year. Vegetables are scarce and very expensive. The tea oil nuts are not more than one third of a crop and already tea oil is as high as it usually is in the spring months and still going up. Fortunately rice still keeps at about normal prices, but if rain does not come soon to swell the rivers, it is predicted that rice must go up. There is very little traffic on the river here, since the boats can only bring about a thousand or fifteen hundred catties and that with great difficulty.

The coal mines below and about Yungching have mined great banks of coal and some of them are obliged to turn away their workmen because the down-river boats cannot come up and there is no sale. Coal is cheap and plentiful, but there is very little demand for it.—N. C. Daily News.

Norway saw the food crisis coming long before Sweden, and she took timely measures. The credit is largely due to the house-keeping women, who took the lead. Immediately after war broke out, when food scarcity as expected to prevail only in Germany and Austria, the Norwegian Women's National Council held a Congress at Christiania, at which several speakers correctly forecast present conditions. The general economic condition was then good. After the first few days of disorganisation unemployment ceased, and badly paid home-workers, who first began to suffer from the high prices, were diverted into profitable branches of labour. To-day the State Provisioning Commission is largely run by its women members, and when a later law created municipal provisioning councils women ran these councils, and they have since kept the lead.

The Government adopted the principle that excessive war profits reaped by certain classes ought to go towards mitigating the need of other classes. An important measure in this sense was the expenditure of the new tonnage tax on ships on the purchase abroad of flour. The next important measure was the institution of the new communal provisioning councils, with power to fix minimum prices. In Norway the maximum prices on food differ very much in different districts. Bad communications make impossible a natural levelling down of prices by competition. The maximum price is usually the locally reasonable price. Another important Norwegian measure is "communal war-trading," united with the food-card system. This has spread everywhere. Christiania has now three municipal war-food stores, and it will soon have two more. Opposition is raised by private traders, but the system flourishes. The food-card system is regulated largely according to the consumer's income. Thus the sale of milk on the card system (at 18 ore a litre) is limited to families whose incomes are under 2,500 crowns, the maximum for general sale being higher. The communal councils are trading much in fish, the price of which they have brought down by 30 per cent, and they are seeking the housing question by laying their hands on all empty dwellings.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yunnan's Metal Supply.

According to the Commissioner of Customs at Mengtze, in his report for the year 1915, the ever-growing demand for metals on the European market has been the salvation of Yunnan Province. A rising trade in the export of minerals and metals more than counterbalanced the downfall of the import trade. To begin with, he says our most important export staple, tin from the Koki mines: encouraged by the constant demand for this commodity by the steady high prices and favoured by an abundance of water for washing purposes, the Koki miners have been able to turn out a record production of the smelted stuff, thereby netting considerable profits. The native smelters, despite their antiquated means of smelting, have been able to stand the competition of the modern machinery imported by the Hei Woo Kung Sui, and to turn out tin of 99 grade.

British and Chinese Corporation.

The annual general meeting was held at the Canton-street Hotel on Nov. 30, Mr. C. C. Macrae presiding. In moving the adoption of the report he said:—The Corporation has been unable to enter into any fresh business in the year under review. Since the political convulsions which have befallen China, and most seriously affect her financial resources and paralyzed her chances of developing the country by enterprises involving expenditure of capital, a Corporation such as ours, whose main purpose is to assist her in such development by providing capital as required, is necessarily at a standstill in its more active operations, and can only mark time and attend to the interests of the various undertakings it has already promoted in that country until more favourable times recur. Fortunately the conservative policy we adopted in more prosperous years has enabled us to continue paying dividends, and were it not for the continual depreciation in the value of our investments, we should have been in a position to pay even higher dividends. In the last five years we have written off for depreciation \$44,865, and this on well selected and intrinsically sound securities. The Chinese Government is indebted to us to a very considerable amount, as it has been impossible to place the issues which would have enabled them to meet these obligations, but I think it is much to the credit of that Government that in the face of enormous difficulties they have steadily paid the interest on their heavy liabilities to us and their numerous foreign creditors, and we have no doubt that they will emerge from their trials with as high a record for good faith and reliability in their engagements as hitherto. The various railways with which this Corporation is associated have, as usual, been under our constant attention, and much of our work consists in dealing with various questions concerning them as they arise from time to time. But I need say no more about them at the moment than to mention that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is proving itself to be as prosperous an undertaking as we believed it would be when we undertook to place the capital with which it was built. In the earlier years it had many difficulties with which to contend, but these are being gradually overcome, and its later earnings have been highly satisfactory and for the first time covered the fixed charges. We propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year free of income tax, carrying forward £19,176 against £12,541 in the preceding year. But with income tax at 5s. in the £1, and the possibility of further increase, it is only right that I should warn you that our paying dividend free of income tax, which in this year makes the amount equal to a dividend of £8 13s. 4d. per cent. subject to tax, must not be taken as a precedent.

If you have lost your appetite for the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

FROM THE PULPIT.

New Year and Old Enemies.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:— "And Eliha died, and they buried him. Now the bands of the Moabites invaded the land at the coming in of the year. And it came to pass, as they were burying a man, that behold, they spied a band; and cast the man into the sepulchre of Eliha; and as soon as the man touched the bones of Eliha, he revived, and stood up on his feet."—2 Kings 13/20.

It is only a half truth that "The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones. The good cannot be destroyed, and the quiet tradition of my text is a vivid way of conveying that inspiring fact. A much humbler poet than Shakespeare has expressed it:— Oh who shall lightly say that fame Is nothing but an empty name! Whilst in that sound there is a charm The nerve to brace, the heart to warm As, thinking of the mighty dead, The young from slothful couch will start, And vow, with lifted hands outspread, Like them to play a noble part.

"Forgotten!" exclaims Dickens of his writings. "Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear, for how much charity, mercy, and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves." The story about the bones of Eliha need not be taken literally, but it is certainly true symbolically. For fifty years he had been the unfailing strength and protection of the nation, and now that he had gone, the ancient enemies of the Kingdom found their opportunity and "invaded the land at the coming in of the year."

We are not yet too far into our New Year to draw a useful lesson or two from this ancient history. As we turn over the pages of the new volume it is worth while to remember that in the new period we are likely to encounter the old enemies. The time which trip men up are not so often new and unheard of as old ones rising up again, reinvigorated like hibernating serpents when the spring comes round. It is never safe to imagine you have finally got the better of an evil habit, finally overcome some besetting weakness, parted for ever from some bosom sin. "Watch and pray," for the price of moral emancipation is eternal vigilance. "I saw in my dream," wrote Bunyan, "that there is a way to hell from the gate of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction." A young officer writing from the front quoted that sentence recently, as you may have noticed, as the most terrible sentence which was ever written. He was not far wrong.

"He that endureth to the end," says our Lord, "shall be saved," and many a fall comes from forgetting that law. Men and women get toward the middle stage of life, or past it. The pitfalls of youth lie behind. They are settled in life and think themselves secure, every year that passes putting a greater distance between them and that critical time. But if it is never too late to mend neither is it ever too late to err. There is no stage of life at which you do not need to give heed to your defence. The past is not dead. Any day when you least look for it, the old sins may arise and smite you. There is no safety for any one of us save in keeping in touch with Christ. Be not satisfied to have outgrown, as you may think, the errors and outlived the dangers of the past. Be satisfied with nothing short of constantly aiming at the resurrection life befitting a Christian. "Come see the place where the Lord lay." Not far from the mouldering tomb of a dead prophet but from the abiding priesthood of an ever living Saviour can we draw wisdom of life

for this year or any year, but in touch with the living Christ there is life indeed. Milton puts it that "To the most difficult of tasks to keep

Heights which the soul is competent to gain, and the fact might be illustrated indefinitely from the whole upward struggle of the world no less than the history of the individual soul. When some advance in morals has been won, or even some step in civilization, it is common to say that that battle will never need to be fought again. But is it really so? Is any evil ever destroyed root and branch without seed or sucker left from which it may spring up again? On the contrary, all that men most prize they have to struggle for repeatedly—religion, liberty, enlightenment, health, order, tranquillity, superlatively, who is so virtuous enough to imagine that the Christianized world of to-day is finally freed from these scourges of the past?

For instance, when the churches are told, as they are so often, from what motives or in what spirit I do not now enquire—to attend to the heathen at Home before meddling with those abroad, there is but too much point to the snarl; for the life of multitudes of baptized people is essentially pagan, in principle, in practice, and even largely in creed. As for superstition, think of the many who have slackened touch with the gospel and in these times of stress betake themselves to fortune-telling, the card-shuffler, the crystal gazer, or clairvoyant for the chance of a bit of comfort or some assurance of life beyond the grave. Then tyranny—we are all suffering from the costliest of all historical hallucinations if our country and its Allies are not engaged at this critical hour in a life and death contest for the right to live and breathe and trade and legislate otherwise than may seem good to the most egregious race of self-deluded egotists that ever dreamt to impose its will upon the world. Here is a new figure on the calendar of the Christian era, yet still the struggle goes on, and the only certainty about it is that we could not abandon it at the present stage without infidelity to the past and treachery to the future. The enemy has been putting out feelers after peace, but much as some of us would do to put an end to strife and slaughter, we cannot but acquiesce in the unhesitating decision of the Allied Governments to reject these preposterous offers.

I always feel, (the preacher proceeded) that we here in Hongkong ought not to make very free with big brave words on this subject, because it is not on us personally that it falls to make them good. I don't in the least insinuate that we are a colony of skulkers, or anything of the kind. As far as one can judge, there can be very few men here whose duty really lies in the trenches. But the fact remains—and who can help being keenly conscious of it?—that we here, comparatively speaking, scarcely know there is a war at all. Some of us are past the age or otherwise ineligible for military service, and I feel for one that it is hardly for us to say much about what "we," meaning our country in the persons of its precious and irreplaceable youth, are prepared for in the way of determination and sacrifice. I hope and believe that if the lot had fallen to us we should have accepted it without grudging, that if the war had broken out ten years earlier and our duty had not lain in special service in this outpost of the Empire we should not have held back from the risk of life, health, fortune, all that now is being ventured by others at the call of need and honour. However, our place of duty is here for the present, but still I feel for the rest of my life I must take second place, and a long second, after every man who has put his own life in peril, has borne the actual brunt of battle by land or sea, or at least offered to bear it, has endured the dire hardships, faced at close quarters the frightful shock and the gruesome horror of the desperate fiery trial which we here only read of as a corollary to a far distance, whose outcome we keep assuring ourselves will be in "our" favour, though not by our efforts, except in a very small

and indirect degree. If any should be eager to see an end put to the struggle it should be we, who scarcely share it.

And yet, as I said, we are bound to approve the decision that the struggle must go on. Peace is out of the question so long as such an enemy poses as conqueror. Not until further resistance were impossible dare any nation with respect for itself, and any regard for the future of the world, make terms which at this stage would suit the brutal, bestial, heartless horde which has outraged every law of God and set at naught every convention of civilization, counting nothing wrong which may gain it a point, and nothing right which stands in its way. Such is the Germanic crime against humanity, the original crime of bringing on the war, outdistanced by the deliberately applied barbarism with which it has been maintained. It is high time that neutral nations spoke their mind, if they have a mind, on these matters. What is the use of transmitting peace proposals—which, by the way, are no proposals—when all mankind is threatened with a recrudescence of every sinful tyranny which disgraced the worst ages of the world, and peace at this stage would mean its triumph? We here cannot legislate for neutrals, but we can and should ask what we ourselves are going to do in this New Year which finds the great cause still far from victory.

Our new Prime Minister, praising our new armies, and appealing to our historic past, said the other day that our enemies had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but would never forget the lesson of this war. We all felt a glow as we read his words; what then can we do, here in this safe corner of the Empire, to be worthy of them? We do a little work, some more than a little, we give a little money, perhaps postpone a fortnight. But it is said that Hongkong on a whole is doing very well for itself because of the war, what with trade, bonuses, percentages and so forth. It is said that, as a whole, our Colony has scarcely restricted its luxuries so far, let alone inflicting on its comforts. Is that so? You know better than I. Certainly on the surface there are not many signs of seriously restricted expenditure, though the surface is not always a true index.

The Empire is at stake, civilization in peril. Is yet men can spend time and money arranging prize fights and races, and betting on them heavily, and women gravely deliberate on the size of the stakes permissible at card games which occupy time that should be given to war work. It seems strange to an observer, and not in the best of taste, to say the least of it, while our boys are bleeding in the trenches. People see things so differently and feel them so differently. I don't judge those who see things at a very different angle, but you will allow me an opinion and the expression of it and it is this, that a great many people are taking things just now in a way they will be sorry for in time to come if they retain much conscience.

Another year is on us, and it is going to be one of privation and suffering and restriction in the homeland. What is it going to be to us? Surely a year of work and sacrifice. Surely it is inspiration that we are going to derive from our dead, and not reproach, as we think of the graves in France, and Flanders, and Macedonia, in Africa, Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles, and under the deep sea, which will yet yield up its dead.

Liang Chi-chao.

The Chinese Press reports that Mr. Liang Chi-chao, the old constitutional reformer of 1898, now in Peking, has been delivering a lecture to the President on the Meiji era in Japan, which the President heard with great interest. Mr. Liang declares all office and rank that he is going to resign himself to education.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	b. \$777
North China	n. 1.150
Unions	b. \$900
Yangtzes	n. ex 75 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$155
H.K. Fires	n. \$375

SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$116
Steamboats	b. \$120
Indos (Del.)	b. \$152
Indos (Prel.)	b. \$43
Shells	n. 108/
Ferries	s. \$56

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	ss. \$127 3/4
Malabons	b. \$56

MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36/
Langkats	n. 1.22
Raubs	n. \$2.40
Tronohs	n. 31/8
Urals	n. 32/9

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H.K. Wharves	s. \$86
Kowloon Docks	n. \$127
Shai Docks	ss. t. 83

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	s. \$100
H.K. Hotels	s. \$115
Land Invest.	b. \$93
H'phreys Est.	b. \$6.80
K'loon Lands	s. \$35
Shai Lands	n. t. 85
West Points	n. \$80

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. t. 145
Kung Yiks	n. t. 141
Shai Cottons	ss. t. 114
Yangtzepeos	n. t. 51

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	s. \$8
China Light & P.	b. \$4.75
Providents	b. \$2.00
Dairy Farms	n. \$251
Green Islands	ss. \$11.65
H.K. Electric	s. \$53
H.K. Ice Co.	n. \$150
Ropes	n. \$341
Steel Foundries	\$394
Trams, Low Level	b. \$7
Trams, Peak, old	n. \$10
Trams, Peak, new	n. \$1
Laundries	n. \$81
U. Waterboats	n. \$16.00
Watsons	b. \$52
Wm. Powells	b. \$6.25
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY

JANUARY 16, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/3 1/4
Demand	2/3 9/16
30 d/s	2/3 5/16
60 d/s	2/3 3/16
4 m/s	2/3 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	97
T/T Japan	106 1/4
T/T India	166 Nom.
Demand, India	166 Nom.
T/T San Francisco	54 1/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	131 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.17
Demand, Paris	3.17 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	55 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.29
6 m/s. France	3.34
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	54 3/4
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	166 Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	166 Nom.
Demand, Manila	103 1/4
Demand, Singapore	97
On Haiphong	2 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	67 1/4
Sovereign	8.65 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 1/2% dis.

Chinese... 10 " 4 1/2% dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1 1/2%

Hongkong 10 " 1 1/2%

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

1.00 AM to 1.00 PM

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

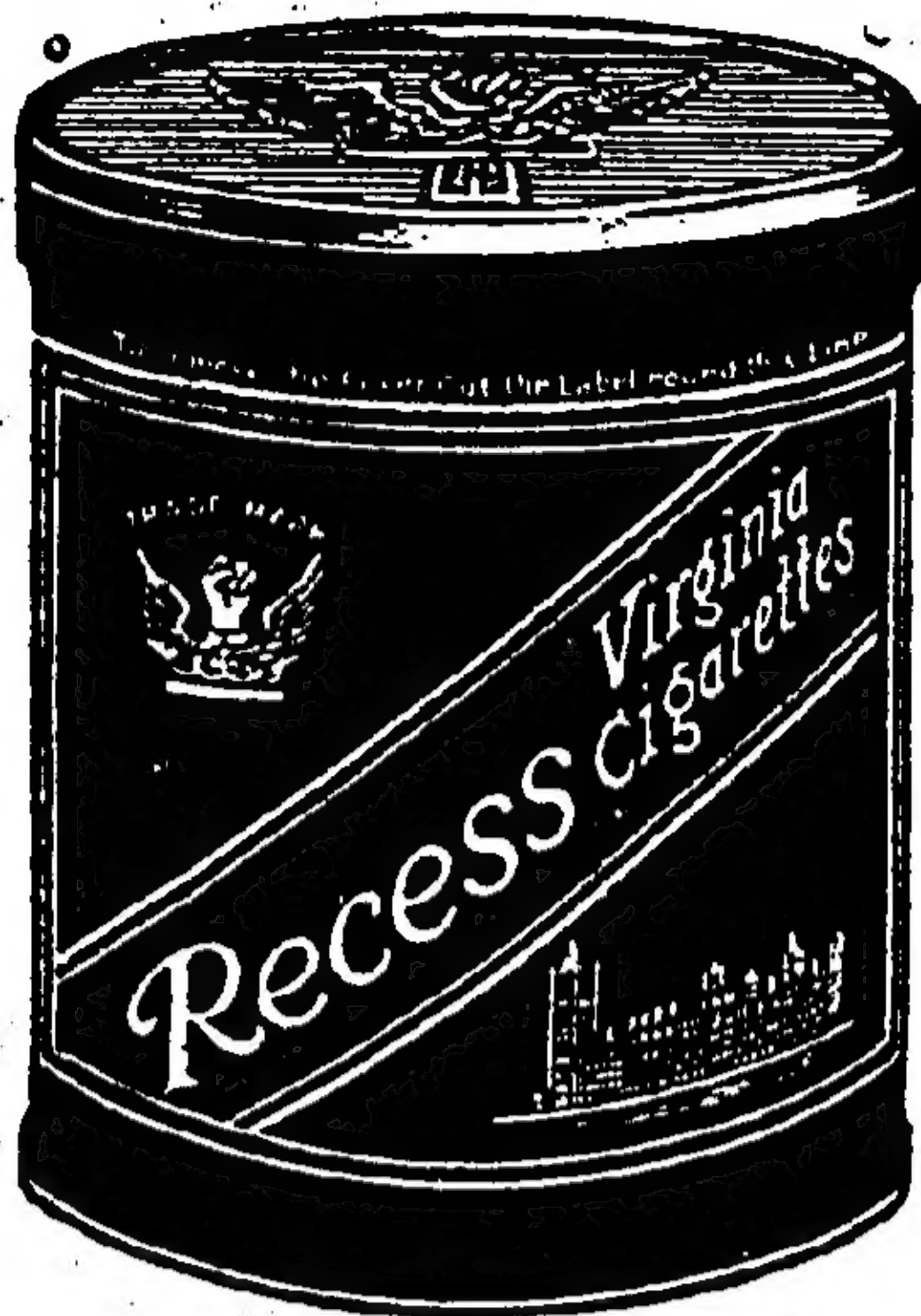
Reserve Liability of \$33,000,000

Proprietors \$15,000,

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

ASAHI

(SUN-BRAND) BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA
 Telephone Nos. 155, 220.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 18th January 1917,
 commencing at 3.30 p.m.
 at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
 comprising—

Teak hatstand, easy chairs, blackwood overmantel, flower stands & stools, card table, teak bookcase, writing table, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.
 Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner waggons, dinner service, etc., etc.
 Double brass & cherrywood bedsteads, teak wardrobe, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, toilet crockery etc., etc.

Also
A Consignment of Household Linen.

Damask table cloths and napkins, white lace curtains, bath & face towels, bed covers, cotton sheets, pillow cases, cushion covers, elderdown quilts etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
 Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 Auctioneer.



POST OFFICE.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Post Office issues the following notification—
 "Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes."

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:—
 To Canton, Fatsien, Chan Chuen and Whampoa—2 cents for 1/2 Ounce.
 To other parts of China—4 cents for each Ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
 Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
 Cheung Chow.—Week days, 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 4 p.m.
 Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
 Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
 Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Saturdays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.
 Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
 Namtau and Sanmel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
 Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
 Canton.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; 9.50 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
 Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Shek Kiu.—Week days, 9.3 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
 Kumbuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
 Kauk ng.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
 Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is highest over the Eastern Sea and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the south east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.43 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Lamook)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
 Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 16, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.21	30.23 30.15
Temperature	61	54 60
Humidity	43	75 53
Wind Direction	ESE	E E
" Force	4	2 4
Weather	b	b b
Rain	0.00	0.00 0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the 15th	62	
Lowest	53	

H.K. Observatory, January 16, 1917.
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1917.

3rd and 4th Episode of

"THE GREED."

All should see this Beautiful Photo Play

Interesting—

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

"MAKING A GREAT NEWSPAPER."

Comic—

"MOTHER IN LAW'S RETURN."

"HOME BREAKING HOUND." (Keystone)

"MARY JANE DOES THE GRAND."

Owing to the Large Demand for seats at SATURDAYS' Matinees. Two Matinees will take place in future; 1st Matinee 2.15 p.m., 2nd Matinee 5 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!
"THE GOLDEN BEETLE CLAN."
 (3 reels.)

Charlie Chaplin

(2 reels.)

Also

Keystone Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1917.

1st 2nd Episode of

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."

A startling Detective Feature in 12 Episodes.

WEDNESDAY 17th January.—Continue further Episodes.

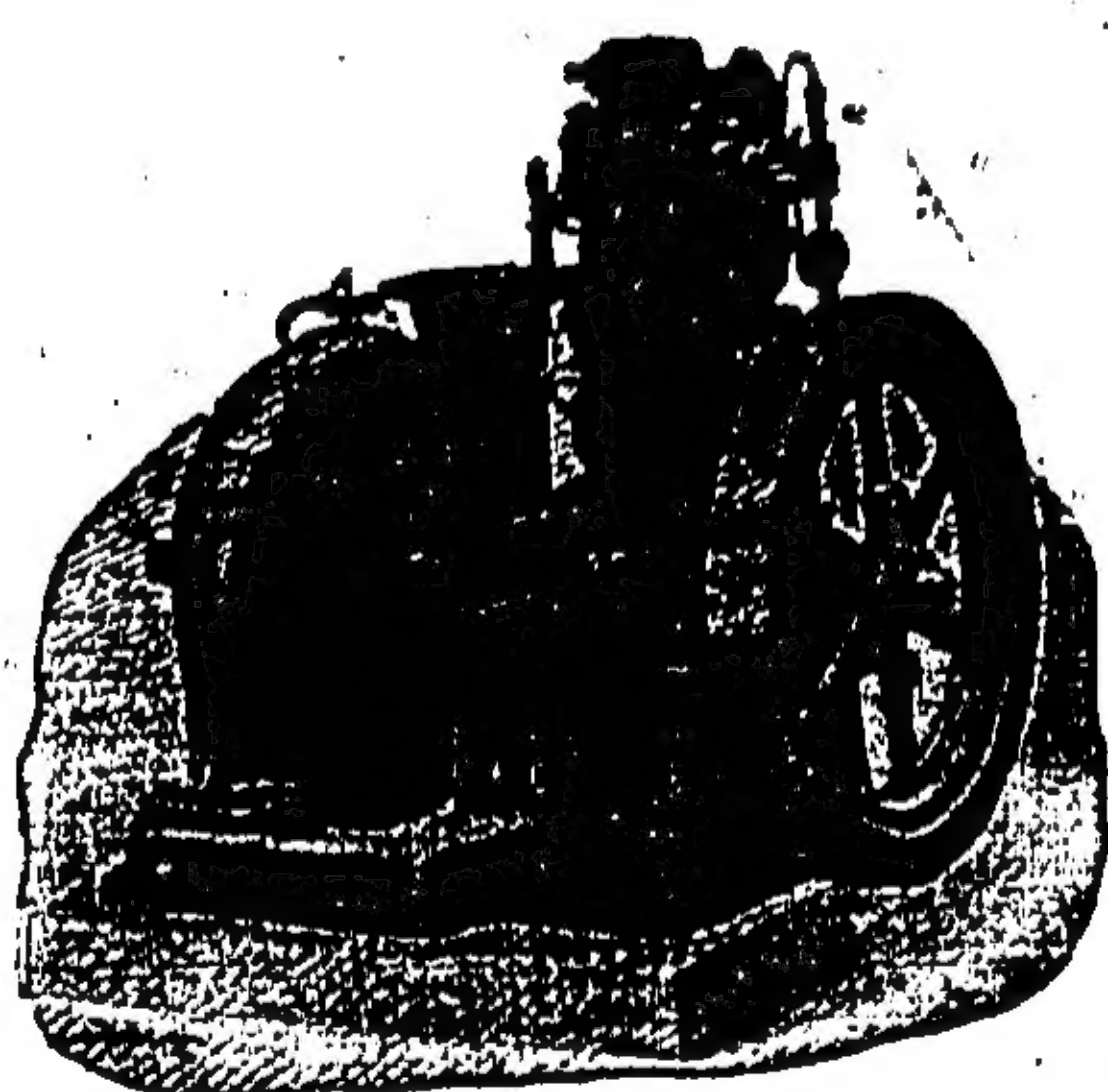
Comic Films will be screened.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

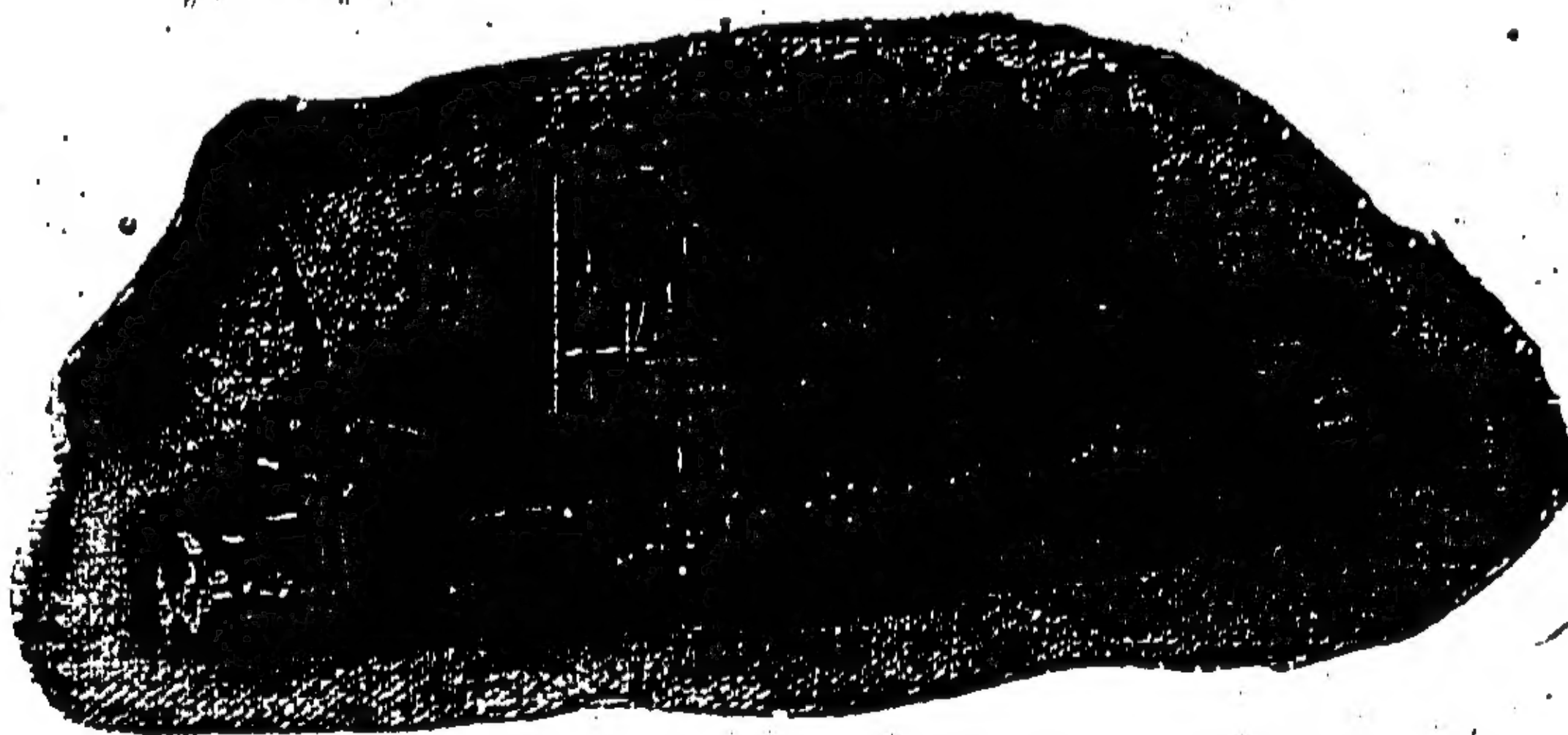
BOLINDER'S CRUDE OIL ENGINES

FOR MINING, MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND STATIONARY WORK.

REDUCED REPAIR BILLS, LOW RATE OF FUEL CONSUMPTION, REDUCED DEPRECIATION, INCREASED RELIABILITY.



THE SIMPLICITY OF THE FEW WORKING PARTS ENABLES THE "BOLINDER" TO BE DRIVEN WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A TRAIN-ED ENGINEER.



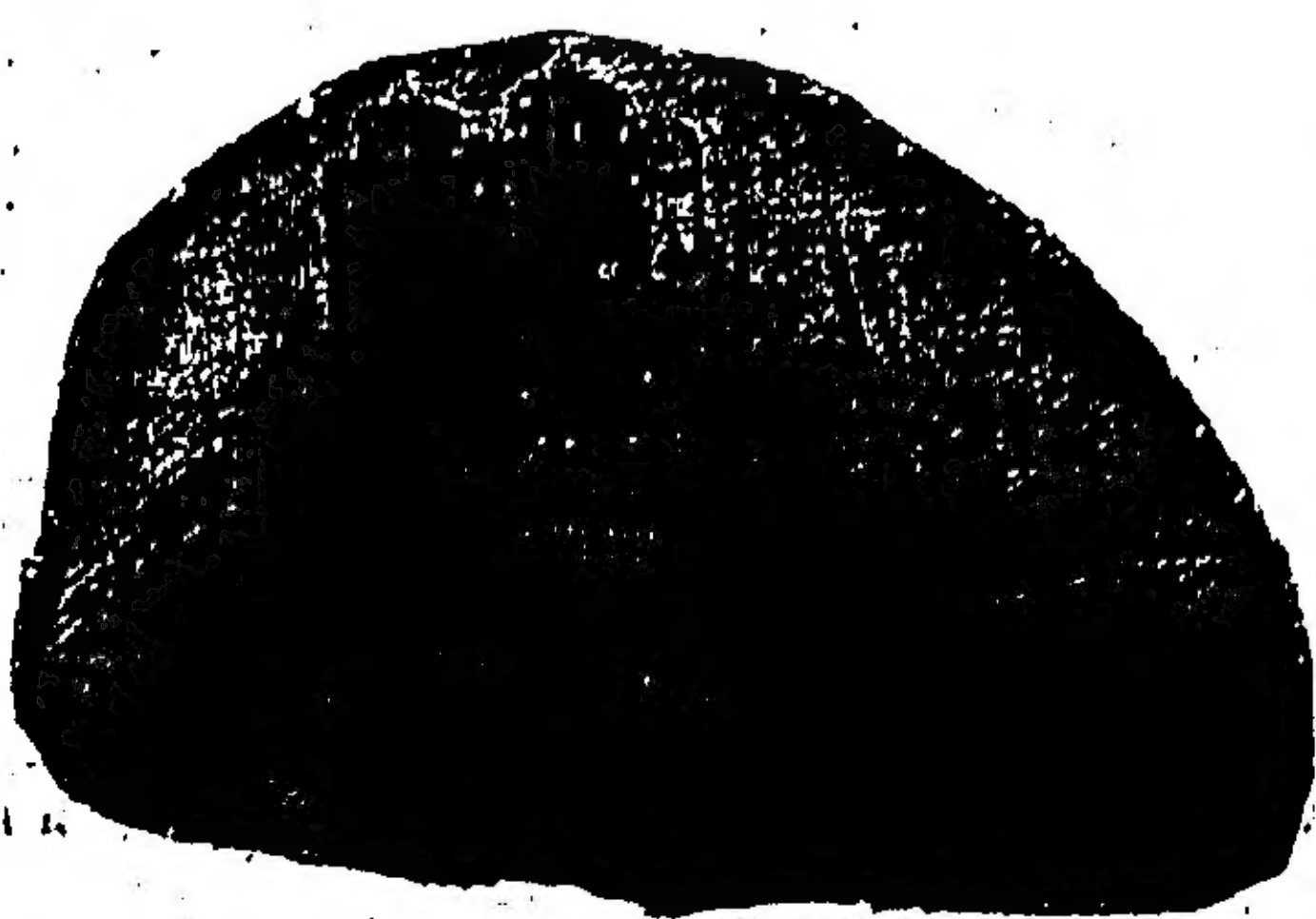
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

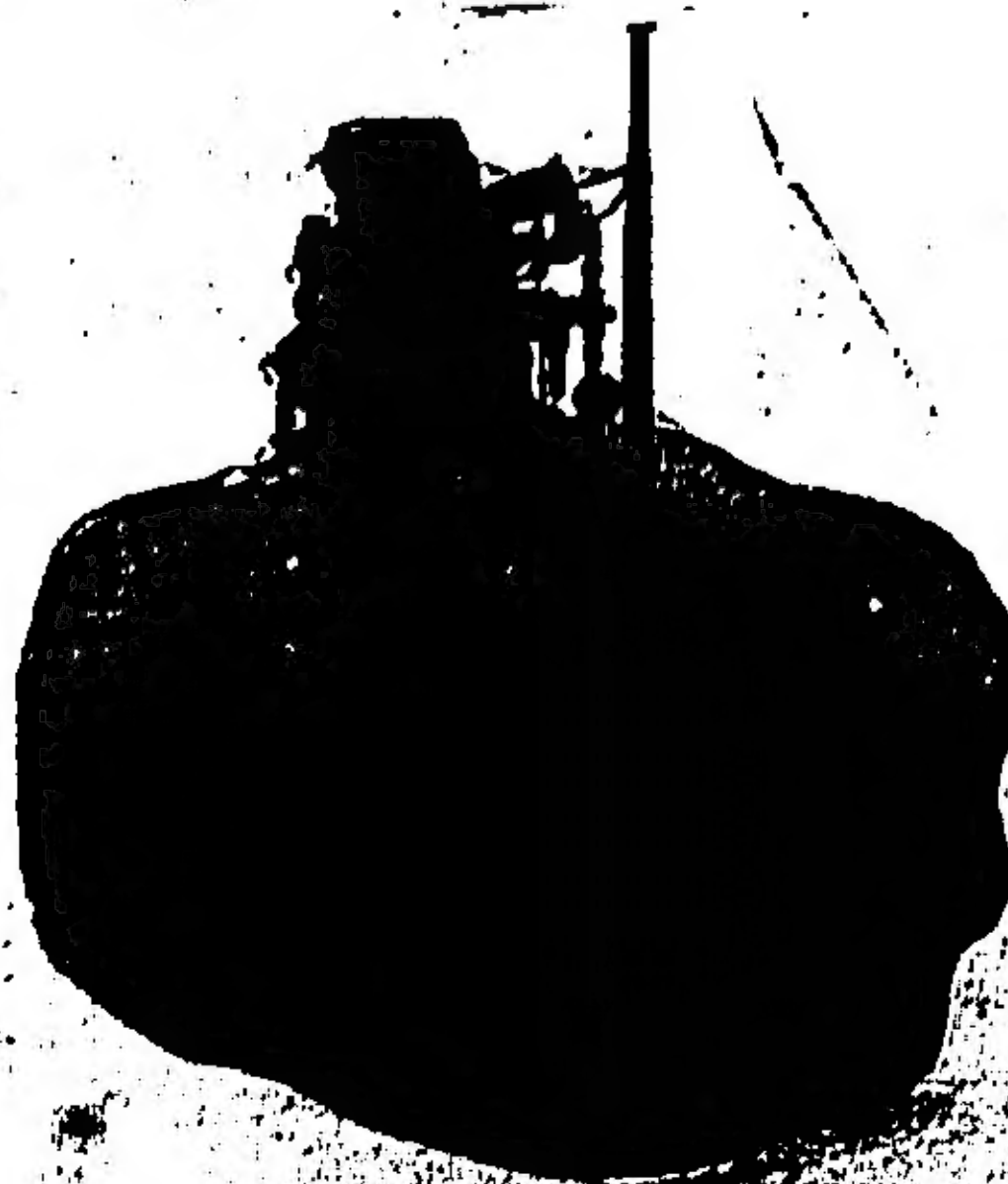
TEL. NO. 228 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



THERE ARE NO CAMS. VALVES, GEARING, ELECTRIC IGNITION OR VAPORISER TO GET OUT OF ORDER.



The "Bolinder" is made to a standard Gauge, therefore all Parts are interchangeable, and replacements can be ordered with absolute certainty of their fitting accurately.



Every year additional improvements are made in the "Bolinder" which enables same to lead the world of Hot Bulb engines, but owners of existing engines can usually have the more up-to-date parts added to their present installation, at very little cost & trouble.

